No. 8 547.—New Series.

BOMBA[illegible]—FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 18

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	a.
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Forth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... [illegible]
Third and succeeding ... [illegible]

In the Native Languages, double the above.

[illegible] Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable [illegible] special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

[illegible] for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes [illegible]:—

[illegible] exceeding three lines ... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ... " 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. MECCA, 1,449 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander R. Jonson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

July.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Madras	21
" Carwar	8	" Masulipatam	22
" Narakul	12	" Coconada	23
" Alleppy	12	" Vizagapatam	24
" Tuticorin	14	" Bimlipatam	24
" Colombo	15	" Gopalpore	25
" Negapatam	18	" False Point	26
" Pondicherry	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	28

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers of this line to or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Acheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 871 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Swann, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

July.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves BUSSORAH	24
" Kurrachee	9	" Mahomerah	24
" Guader	11	" Fao	24
" Jask	13	" Bushire	26
" Bunder Abbas	14	" Bahrein	26
" Linga	16	" Linga	30
" Bushire	18	" Bunder Abbas ... Aug	1
" Fao	20	" Muscat	3
" Mahomerah	20	" Kurrachee	8
Arrives BUSSORAH	21	Arrives BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 677 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st July 1876, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 871 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Swann, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	36	14-10

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st [illegible] 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 1st July.
" TRENTHAM HALL, " 2nd August.
" BRANKSOME HALL, " 23rd August.
" CITY OF BALTIMORE, " 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 28 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 11th 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	8th July.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay 27th April 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.
				July.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	7th—Suez, &c.
PERASPES	D. Rennoldson	2934	450	14th—Southampton.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2245	450	21st—Suez.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 8 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 10th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., [illegible], will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 7th July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Positive sailing dates.

"HALL LINE" steam-ship CHILDWALL HALL ... 1st July.
"ANCHOR LINE" steam-ship INDIA ... 8th July.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th Aug.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on or about the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1876.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 24th May 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR [illegible] AIRY BEDROOMS [illegible] fu[illegible] table for TWO or FOUR GENTL[illegible] ress "F." *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR [illegible] D HAND REGI[illegible] M[illegible] Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes [illegible]

TA[illegible] HOLESALE and [illegible] Henry [illegible] profit was only £77,0[illegible] result considering [illegible] would [illegible]

[illegible] NGER'S PALE AL[illegible] min[illegible] RANKSOME HALL, Rs. 18 [illegible] n at the Godowns of C. MACDONA[illegible]

[illegible] SALE, a Roomy B[illegible] AM and [illegible] RAB HORSE, in good order, O[illegible] ng up-country. Apply "W. V.," care of *Bombay* [illegible]

[illegible] SALE, a Second-hand 5 H[illegible] Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the [illegible] GER *Bombay Gazette.*

BUNGALOW TO LET—The HOUSE No. [illegible] Clare Road, Byculla, lately vacated by E. Moses, Esq. For particulars apply at No. 7, Church Gate Street. Rent moderate.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June [illegible] November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 10 HEINKE'S DIVING DRESSES, with FLANNELS complete. Apply to Messrs. FRAMJEE, SANDS and Co., Fort.

WANTED,—A FIRST CLASS COOK may hear of an appointment by forwarding copies of his Testimonials to "H. W." Office of this paper. Salary not less than ONE HUNDRED RUPEES per mensem.

CONCERT TO-DAY.—The Organ Committee will give a Concert in the Town Hall THIS AFTERNOON, to commence at half-past five o'clock. Admission by payment of One Rupee at the doors.

NOTICES.

D'ESPERANCE,
COPPERPLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED [illegible] EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY: 35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. *to* [illegible] P. M.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the Bombay Gazette.*)

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
118, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest. PASSAGES ENGAGED and AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECO[illegible] STEAMER BLOCKS AND BLOCKS.

Apply [illegible] Gazette Office Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Captain Cabgara, will sail as above on SATURDAY, the 1st July at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held in the Club House, on SATURDAY, July 29th 1876, at 5-30 P. M.

J. WESTALL, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 29th June 1876.

NOTICE.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

LADIES who wish to become SUBSCRIBERS to the SWIMMING BATH are REQUESTED to make their APPLICATIONS for TICKETS to the Undersigned as soon as convenient.

The Rate of Subscription is Eight A[illegible] as per month.

None but Ticket-holders, or their personal friends, being visitors to Bombay, will be admitted to the Bath.

By Order of the Committee,
RENZI WALTON.

ALL PERSONS HAVING any CLAIMS against, or OWING any sums to the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT JOHN B. AIR[illegible] Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Ahmedabad, are REQUESTED to FORWARD the same to the Undersigned before the [illegible] July 1876, on which date the residue of the Estate will be forwarded to his Widow, the sole Executrix of his Will.

C. LUCAS, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Camp Ahmedabad, 15th June 1876.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the PROCLAMATION published in the SHERIFF'S PRO[illegible] this paper of the 26th inst., regarding the SALE of the PROPERTIES of COOVERJEE LUDHA, situate on the ESPLANADE and known as Lots Nos. 2 and 5, we hereby give notice to persons intending to purchase the Right, Title and Interest of the said Cooverjee Ludha therein that 2nd Mortgages have been executed by the said Cooverjee [illegible] Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 35,000 lent and ad[illegible] KHATAO [illegible] for two sums of 22nd days of April last on the security [illegible] on the 21st and Lots No. 2 and No. 5 respectively. [illegible] of the said properties

MULJEE [illegible] ROMANJEE,
Solicitors for Mr. Khatao Ludha.

Dated this 29th day of June 1876.

DIRECT CADIZ SHIPMENT.

·MANZANILLA—VINO DE PASTO.

Selected by our Mr PAL[illegible], Rs. 1758 in Quarter Casks In Bond, Rs. 155.

Also in 4 gallon Jars [illegible] al to 2 dozen, [illegible] In Bond.

[illegible] ment, natural, [illegible] Sherries.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against [illegible] upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle [illegible] reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld., Agents.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.

Per Box Rs. [illegible]-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RAIN GUAGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6-4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN ... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that D. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J.T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is almost a valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp [illegible] ing medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. D[illegible]
RUSSELL ST., LOO[illegible]
Sold in Bottles [illegible]

DRY PROCESS COPYING INK.

BY this Ink Copies can be taken on Dry Copying Paper within four hours of writing, or at any time within twelve months, if the Copying Paper is damped in the usual way.

The letter to be copied, having been written in the usual way, is placed on a dry leaf of the Copying Book, and can then be copied, without any preparation whatever. One very important feature in the Ink is that, although it copies on dry paper, the writing *does not smear*, but is in use and appearance the same as ordinary Copying Ink.

Price (in large bottles) ... Rs. 3 each.
" (in small bottles) ... " 2 each.

COOPER & Co., MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WATSON & COMPANY'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
HAS COMMENCED.

A Lot of Carpets to be cleared out at Rs. 1-12 per yard

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

WE regret to state that owing to the prevailing serious depression in Exchanges between Europe and India, and to protect ourselves from positive loss thereby, we are compelled to notify that the *Credit Prices* given in our Catalogue must be taken as CASH PRICES until further notice. In all cases, therefore, where a remittance to the amount of the Catalogue Prices does not accompany an order 12½ per cent. above those prices will be charged for Credit.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
Rampart Row.

THE

A. B. C.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

HOMEWARD BOUND. PASSENGERS

are invited to inspect the above at

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
8, RAMPART ROW.

			Rs. a.
AIR TIGHT CASES	For Uniforms, &c.	from	26 0
BATHS	Travelling with Basket to form Trunk	from	35 0
BAGS	Soiled Linen	from	4 12
	Courier	from	8 8
	Hide Hand	from	12 8
	Gladstone	from	30 0
BANIANS	Gauze Merino	six	14 0
	Warm do.	each	5 8
BELTS	Waist		2 8
	Money		4 8
BRACES	Various	from	2 0
	Cloth	each	2 0
	Hat	each	1 8
	Nail		0 14
	Hair Military in Solid Leather Case		10 8
	Shaving		2 [illegible]
BEDSTEADS	Folding Camp		25 [illegible]
BLANKETS	Fine White	p-pr.	25 [illegible]
	Scarlet	p-pr.	23 0
COLLARS	Gent's Linen	doz.	[illegible] 0
	Linen Faced		3 14
CUFFS	Gent's Linen	p.pr.	1 0
CARDIGAN	Jackets	from	9 8
CAMBRIC	Handkerchiefs		5 0
CAPS	Travelling		3 8
	Balmoral		5 0
	Glengarry		5 0
	Seal Turban		4 2
CHAIRS	Travelling		9 8
CUSHIONS	Air		6 8
COMBS	Toilet		1 0
	Pocket in case		0 12
DRESSING GOWNS		from	10 0
DRAWERS	Gent's Cotton	six	
	do. Merino	six	
	Bathing	each	2 0

			Rs. a.
GLOVES	Warm Berlin		2 0
	do. Cloth		2 0
	Dogskin		2 8
HATS	Felt Soft		7 8
	Tweed		5 8
	Drab Felt		8 8
HELMETS	White Regulation		14 8
	Ladies Riding		11 8
	Pith		3 8
JEWELLERY	Gold Front Studs	set	12 0
	Gold Collar	set	8 0
	Lund's Patent	set	4 0
	Pearl	set	1 0
	Gold Scarf Pins	each	12 8
KNIVES	Pocket		2 8
KNICKERBOCKERS			[illegible]
[illegible]SES	Cork		19 8
MUFFLERS	Berlin		2 0
MITTS	Berlin		2 0
MAUDS	Best Scotch		25 0
MIRRORS	Travelling		3 8
NAPKINS	Best Damask	doz.	10 8
PERFUMES	Eau de Cologne		1 0
	Lavender Water		2 0
	Various Extracts from the Best Makers		1 12
	Lime Juice and Glycerine		0 10
	Rimmel's		
PURSES	Solid Leather		3 0
	Travelling		2 0
PILLOWS	Feather		7 8
	Horse Hair		7 8
	Air		7 8
PYJAMAS	Cambric	six	18 8
RAZORS	in case		3 8

			Rs. a.
SHIRTS, per half dozen	Long Cloth		22 8
	Best do.		28 8
	Printed Cambric		22 8
	Oxford Cloth		36 0
	Silk and Wool		52 0
	Flannel		49 0
SUITS	Sleeping	each	10 0
	Deck		10 0
	Blue Serge		27 0
	Travelling		25 0
	Overland		25 0
	Warm Cheviot		35 0
	Overcoats		45 0
	Inverness Capes		35 0
SHEETS	Twilled Long Cloth		9 8
SCARFS	Sailor's Knot		1 12
	Windsor's Tie		1 12
SHOE HORNS			0 14
SCISSORS NAIL			1 8
SOAPS	Marine	box	1 4
	Transparent	"	1 4
	Carbolic		1 8
	United Service		1 0
	Fine Bath		3 8
SPONGES	Bags for ditto		1 12
TOWELS	Turkish Bath	six	10 8
	Honey Comb	"	5 0
SOCKS	Gent's Cotton	doz.	9 8
	do. Merino		15 8
SHOES	Gent's Canvas		6 8
SLIPPERS	Morocco		4 8
TRUNKS	Overland		22 0
	For Rail		12 8
	Solid Leather		50 0
UMBRELLAS	Gent's Alpaca		6 8
	Do. Silk		11 8
	Ladies' Silk		9 8
	Do. Sun		7 8
WATERPROOF	Coats		11 8
	Sheeting 72in.	p. yd.	3 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
Shirtmakers and Outfitters,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT,
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Deck Sta[illegible] ...10 to	16 8
[illegible]	[illegible]
Warm Suits	30 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0
Dressing Gowns ...9 to	20 0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8
White do.	4 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8
English Cambric do	4 0
Unshrunk Flannel do.	8 0
Silk and Wool do	8 8
Spun Silk do	11 0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Gents' Under Pants ...4 to	8 0
Silk Suspenders	2 8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8
Warm do.	15 8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz.	13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz. ...6-8 to	12 8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ...6 to	10 0

	Rs. a.
Travelling Caps	3 8
[illegible] Caps ...6-8 to	8 8
Travelling Hats ...3-8 to	4 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ...9-8 to	12 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2 8
Blankets ...each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ...10 to	15 0
Resais or Quilts	5 8
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ...From	22 0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ...12-8 to	23 0
Solid Leather do	49 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra large do.	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 0
Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8

	Rs. a.
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, all [illegible]	[illegible]
Cash Bags	2 12
Courier do ...4-8 to	12 8
Money Belts ...2-8 to	6 8
Sovereign Boxes ...3 to	4 8
Tiffin Baskets fitted 18 to	23 8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do	7 8
Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Cotton do.	15 0
Rug Straps ...1-8 to	2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars	0 12
Linen Collars ...doz.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Warm Gloves	1 8
Mits	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 0
Sailors' Knot ...1-8 to	3 0
Windsors for Bow or Ring ...1-8 to	4 0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12
Gents' Slippers	2 8
Ladies' Shoes	2 12
China Bath Slippers	1 0

	Rs. a.
Filter for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Pocket Filters	[illegible]
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ..9-8 to	12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Strops ...3-8 to	5 1
Nail Scissors ...1-8 to	1 12
Briar Root Pipes, in Cases ...3 to	5 0
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1 8
Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Fragrant Floriline	1 8
Overland Chairs, best Beach ...6 to	12 8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0 8

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET, on very moderate terms, a splendid, airy, and spacious BUNGALOW, situated on the top of Malabar Hill. It is numbered 157, and owned by Mr. Govindas Luchmondas. The rooms are large and well-ventilated. The outoffices are neat, clean, and airy. There are also open spaces, before and behind the Bungalow, to allow air to ventilate free through the rooms. Overtopping as it does all the Bungalows situated on this Hill, it commands a view of the whole city and harbour of Bombay. Lately vacated by Colonel J. A. Ballard, C. B., proceeded to England. Any gentleman wishing to occupy this Bungalow is requested to apply to

BUKSHEE RAM,
Agent of Mr. Govindas Luchmondas, No. 165, Kalkadevi Road.

Dated Bombay, the 22nd June 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the coolest, most healthy and beautiful in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have received by the Mail Steamer SIAM a SHIPMENT of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

	Cash.	Credit.	
Price	Rs. 6 or	Rs. 6-4 per doz.	Qts.
"	4 or	" 4-4 per doz.	Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1876.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 12 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1876.

NOTICES.

None are genuine without the name of J. & J. CASH.

CASH'S FRILLING.

THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

SOLD BY DRAPERS EVERYWHERE.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT ANNULAR KILN COSTING Rs. 250 when worked with the Patent Combustible Damper, burns 10 inch bricks with 3,200 cubic feet of ordinary firewood, at the rate of from 4½ to 5 lakhs for month.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, of which the price ranges from Rs. 75 upwards, when used for well sinking or cleaning, do the work more quickly, more efficiently and far more economically than any instrument in use.

The public is informed that parties using any of Bull's Patents without proper license render themselves liable to damages for infringement, and a reward will be given to any one giving information of the same. For information, terms of Royalty, and supply of Dredgers, &c. apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahibgunge, via Sickree Gully

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction; speedy and easy of operation; durability of Seam; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain-sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or Heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS
AND
CIGARS.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

JUST RECEIVED, A SUPERB STOCK OF
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S
PRIME,
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S
No. 1,
PRINCIPES,
FAVORITAS,
REGALIAS,
DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS,
(MR. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND),
AND
INDIANAS.

The above Brands are without exception the very finest that Mr. NEUBERG has ever been able to place before the Public, being manufactured by skilled workmen specially employed, and of a leaf personally selected by him when down in the Tobacco districts lately.

MANILLA CIGARS.
CAVITE BRAND,

The finest importation of the season.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Rs. 7 per 100.

In original cases of 10,000...Rs. 60 per 1,000.
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE TRADE.
Intending purchasers are recommended to make EARLY APPLICATION.

JUST TO HAND, A SMALL PARCEL OF
No. 1 MANILLA CIGARS
AND
"LONDRES,"
SPECIALLY SECURED FOR
J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES of superior workmanship.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
" " " " " keyless 185
" " enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of
Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's presents to be had at cost price.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing room, Boudoir, Dining room, Bed room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs, packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reardosses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predies, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD [illegible] with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue tips, Chalk, [illegible] Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements. Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence. Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism. Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupe with or without coach box and Withworth's Steel Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonettes rail body do. moveable top, Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.

MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies' Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna*.

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetians, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, table Breaks, Break-Omnibus. Chariot-Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Dog do. with Rumble, Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and Break.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent door-locks, box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for half-doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bedrooms; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, 1 square foot; mosaic pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; glass insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR CLOTH; China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for halfdoors, ceilings, punkas; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawingrooms, &c., &c.

ICE MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in 3 minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establish[illegible]

Ice Machine Carre, worked by a [illegible] which D. and Co. undertake to repair and [illegible] ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, 17 and 25 [illegible]

Garden pumps do, do, 12 Rs. each.

NOTICE.

WITH the view of extendin[illegible] in private houses, the Board of [illegible] tioned a REDUCTION in the PRICE [illegible] effect from the 1st July 1876. The redu[illegible] thousand cubic feet. No discount will be allow[illegible] at the rate of 1 per cent per mensem will be charged [illegible] accounts due over one month.

WALTER SCOTT[illegible]
General Manager and Engineer, Bombay Gas Co[illegible]

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Ex[illegible] Engineer P. & K. up to Noon of the 1st July [illegible] construction of—

1. A[illegible] Additions to the Small [illegible] Subsidiary Build[illegible] Kirkee.

Plans and Specifications can be [illegible] tained at the Office of the Executive [illegible] and all info[illegible] after 19th June.

The Executive Engineer does [illegible] lowest or any Tender.

Intending contractors [illegible] Executive Engineer [illegible] separate agree[illegible] better class of Woodwork and [illegible] Tile, they would be wi[illegible] to take the Masonry alone.

D. THOMSON, Col., R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Poona, 12th June 1876.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.

FIRE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire in the Mofussil, at the following rates, viz.:—

	Per cent. per annum. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
For Buildings of stone and wood and roofed with wood in which no hazardous trade is carried on and which contain no pipe stove, from	0 12	
For Buildings of a similar character used as Hotel, from	1 0 to	1 4
For Tiled Bungalows private, from	0 8 to	0 8
" " " used as Shops	0 10 to	0 12
" " " of hazardous goods therein, from	1 0 to	1 [illegible]
" Thatched Bungalows private, or used as Officers' Messes, from	1 4	

FINLAY, MUIR &[illegible]

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. h[illegible] Hand a LARGE COLLECTION [illegible] CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco an[illegible] Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming[illegible]

The above are the best Clocks adapted [illegible]

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in [illegible] one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be [illegible] undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from [illegible] to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest [illegible] bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

Satisfactory references can be given. For further particul[illegible] Apply to

X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*

CLEARING SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, [illegible] NEW GOODS, AT GREATLY REDU[illegible] PRICES.

THERE will be SOLD the whole STOCK [illegible] BOOTS and SHOES at the Shop 25, Meadow Street [illegible] Sale to commence on SATURDAY, 1st July. Will be open from 11 till 5 o'clock.

TERMS—CASH.

AT the 50th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the following results were reported:—

The ANNUAL REVENUE amounted at 15th November to ... £ 769,943 3 7

The INVESTED FUNDS at same date amounted to ... £5,013,537 7 11

The *Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor* thus notices the Report:—

"The new business of the *Standard Life* Office amounts to One Million and a Half, which is stated to be the largest amount transacted by a Scotch Office in any one year. . . . The *Standard* is the one Office which goes to the British Colonies over the face of the Globe for its policy-holders, and by management of the highest class, combining commercial shrewdness with scientific ability it has worked its chosen field to the best advantage. . . . It may not be amiss to point out that the same desire which has heretofore been exhibited to increase the privileges of the assurers and the commercial value of the policies, continues to be one of the ruling principles in its management."

COPIES OF THE REPORT, Forms of Proposal, and all information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, 19, Rampart Row, Bombay, June 1[illegible]

[illegible], the sales being on [illegible] this may be put down to the depressed state of trade in Manchester consequent on the continued decline in Eastern Exchange, possibly combined with favourable reports respecting the American crop.

In London Coffee is reported dull at unaltered prices and Cocoanut Oil is also unchanged. Bombay Linseed is quoted 6d. per quarter lower.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 50½d. per oz., but it is evident that people on this side do not believe in any cessation of the decline, as STERLING EXCHANGE has again been extremely weak with a further fall in rates of 1-16d. to ⅛d. per rupee. Adverse advices from Calcutta are assigned as the reason, but the real fact is that a continued drop in Silver is looked upon as almost a certainty and for the few bills offering buyers and disposed to pay almost any rate asked. Day by day the position becomes more serious but there is no fresh light being thrown on the future. Closing quotations are :—

Bank bills, on demand .... 1s. 7 1-16d. to [illegible] per Rupee.
Ditto. 6 months' sight ...... 1s. 7¾d. to 7-16 ,,
Credits, 6 months' sight ...... 1s. [illegible]d. ,,
Documents 6 ditto .... 1s. 7⅝d. to 7-16 ,,

On Calcutta no business is reported and rates unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues quiet with few buyers, but at the same time there is no pressure to sell and rates remain as before.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been quiet but steady with no great fluctuations in values. Bank of Bombays are in less request and we reduce our quotation one per cent., say, to 46 per cent. premium. Land Companies are firm. Freres have advanced Rs. 5 and Port Cannings Rs. 10 per share. Spinning and Weaving shares are firm at, in some instances, a recovery of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. The Broach Mills Co. have increased their Capital by the issue of 1,600 new shares at par. Mofussil Press Co.'s shares have declined Rs. 10. G. I. P. Railway stock is in request at Rs. 275 per £20 per stock.

COTTON has been very dull to-day with an easier tendency, but the decline in Exchange and steamer freight prevents sellers making any actual concessions. The purchases reported to-day are unimportant, consisting mostly of small parcels of Wudwan and Veerumgaum. Yesterday's receipts were 1,000 bales, making 9,222 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS are quiet at £2.5 by steamer for Liverpool. No sailing ship has yet been put on the berth although there is a small quantity of cargo offering.

PIECE GOODS are as dull as ever with no signs of improvement on the contrary, the few transactions which take place from day to day indicate an easier tendency.

COALS are in active request to arrive and within the past two days sales have been reported of two cargoes of Davison's West Hartley via Cape, at Rs. 20½ and a cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley also by sail at Rs. 19½ per ton alongside. The warlike rumours current latterly have tended to strengthen prices and they receive further support from the fall in Exchange.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	102
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	731
5,750	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
60,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India	
			5 do.	and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	106
80,000	250			Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
			60	Colaba Land Co	4,490
			...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
			20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	450
			10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
			50 p.s*	Alexandra Spinning	1,280
			150*	Alliance Spinning	2,635
			...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,550
			50 p.s	Bombay United	1,135
			10*	Broach Mills	160
			...	Colaba Spinning	925
		all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,190
	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,150
	1,000	all	60ps*	Great Eastern	1,240
	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	235
	1,000		60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,150
	1,000		40p.s*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,030
			40p.s*	Khandeish Spinning	1,060xd.
	1,000			K. Muccanjee S. & W. Co.	1,015
	250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
		500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,180
		all	70	[illegible] Petit's	1,250
		all	60ps*	[illegible]ental	[illegible]
				Prince of Wales Spinning	1,220
				Sassoon S. W. Co.	780
				Soonderdas Spinning	1,035
	1,000			Do. do 1/4 share	900
		200		Nursey S. W. Co.	375

* [illegible] half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	150 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	825
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	8,350
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	805
150	500	all	85 ps	Berar Company (New)	525
1,000	350	all	42 ps	India Press Co.	250
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	900
250	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co	3,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P & G. Co.	150
352	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	950
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	1,500
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	390
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	410
8,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	340
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
100	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	540
100	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	440
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	650	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

* Per share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
			5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	275
			do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
			do.	Ditto	72
			do.	Ditto	32
		1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
			do.	Do. New Shares	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible],500		1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	230
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld	78
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	37
1,800	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	385
	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	37

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE schooner AJOFOR, 50 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain John Henry Atkinson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Carwar.—Mr. D. Henderson and servant, and thirteen deck passengers for different ports.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Sumatra, Captain Cabouro, sailing on the 1st July at 10 a. m. to Genoa and Marseilles :—For Genoa.—Mr. Adolf Ruckstuhl, Mr. and Mrs. Lupi. For Port Said.—Mr. Isreal Merovitz, and Mr. Abram Merovitz. For Aden.—Constable No. 81 Syed Rujnbally, Constable No. 62 Shaikh Edoo, Mr. Shaboodin and Mr. Alli Joobra.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Ethiopia (s)	Atkinson	Coast and Calcutta.

The schooner Ajofor, Nacoda, to Mozambique, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Annot Lyle, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

June.
25 Himalaya (s) ....
Busheer (s) ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.
27 Duke of Sutherland(s) .... Calcutta.

June. DEPARTURE.
[illegible] Tenasserim (s) .... Calcutta.

[illegible] Charles Forbes and Co ; 110 pieces E teeth, Abdool Rehman Khan Mamed ; 113 pieces E teeth, Goolamhoosen Jahn Mowed ; 106 pieces E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy 10 bundles E teeth, Allybhoy Momedjee ; 2 boxes gold specie, value of Rs 1,25,300, The C M Bank of I L and China ; 13 boxes silver specie, value of Rs 23,900, Gunput Mahadewraw.

FOR HAVRE.

Walmer Castle—49 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewraj. Camperdown—50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co. Ashgrove—750 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra—15 boxes gold and silver coins, value of Rs 1,05,300, The French Bank.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Nizam—5 boxes silver coins, value of Rs 20,000, The French Bank.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Queen Cliff—50 bales cotton, Visram Ebrahim and Co ; 30 bales cotton, Himutram Hutheeram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·707
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity	·829
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	87·0
Minimum do. do	82·0
General Direction of wind ....S, SSW, SW, WSW, W, SSW, WSW, SW, SSW, SE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	272
Fall of Rain	0·04 inches.
Total fall during month	12·16 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	12·17 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 29th	0·01 ,,

HIGH COURT.—30TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

58-76—M H Khan—Cursetjee Burjorjee vs Navazbai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.
94-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Jairaz Muccanji vs Nathoo Walji.

The Suits in this Board fixed for the 29th June will be called on upon the abovementioned day, but only undefended Suits will be proceeded with. Defended Suits will come on in their order after the Long Causes fixed for the 12th June now in the Daily List.

New Long Causes fixed on the 29th June.

233-76—Crawford and Boevey—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—A Framjee—Bachoobai widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Bhagul—N N Kothare.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—W Charles Lester and another vs H R Connell Moyle.
238-76—Mr Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sun'a and others.
251-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Abdoola bin Balloo, &c., vs Bai Sharfubebee widow—M H Khan.

Long Causes fixed on the 12th June.

177-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Furdoonjee Cawasjee Mody—Mirza H Khan.
100-76—M M Munshi—Hurrishunker Dewjee vs Kooverjee Canjee and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.
154-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dhurumsey Dewchund vs Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotaney—Macfarlane and Pollock.
121-76—J C Cama—Vasier Prodesh vs Rama Colla.
154-76—Prescot and Winter—Bomonshaw Kavasjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee Burjorjee—Muljee and B.
135-76—Fletcher and Smith—Nowrojee Pallonjee vs Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
160-76—C Smale—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy vs Mulchund Ruttonsey and another—H Bicknell.
165-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Custurbai Naiquin vs Juggannath Narayen—Remington, Hore and Langley.
182-76—P Kavasjee—Mahomedkhan Atishkhan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Boevey.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Suruswateebai widow vs Bhai Bhaoo and another.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
213-76—J C Cama—Parvatibai widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227-76—Janardhun and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—V Hurrychund—Luximabhai widow vs Gunesh Pandoorung—Shamrao P.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

2-73—Macfarlane and P—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Investigation.

230-75—In person—Mahomed Cassum and others vs Mahomed Saggon and others—Macfarlane and Pollock.

LONG CAUSES.

581-75—[illegible] Sadowjee and another vs Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Pollock.—Part heard.
558-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur Cullianjee and others—H Bicknell.
202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Barty—Jefferson and Payne.
571-75—M Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
303-75—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Essa and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 29.

Sartorius, Capt, Bombay Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 26.

Morny, Major, Bombay 29th Regt N.I, to rejoin, to Poona.

JUNE 27.—[illegible] from leave, to Poona.

[illegible], Lieut, Bombay Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Allahabad.
Cullen, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, to Ootacamund.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

POONA, 28th June 1876.

Capt J A T Ilard, C Batty 4th Bde, is directed to proceed to Nusseerabad, via Agra, as soon as possible, for duty with G Baty 4th Bde R A. To travel at the public expense.

Surg Maj W Ironside, MD, general duty Presidency Circle, is directed to proceed to Poona, to assume medical charge of the 66th Regt, until further orders. Surg-Maj Ironside, MD, will travel expeditiously by rail at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Army Medical Dept—Surg-Major A R Hudson (attached 83rd Foot), to remain at Mount Aboo, from 16th June to 6th July 1876, on medical certificate.

Surg-Major J Greig, M B, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette, June 29.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G G O No 184 of 1874, the Govt of India have ruled that the clothing issued for the use of gymnastic instructors and soldiers under training as instructors, does not belong to the men, but should be retained with the regiment or gymnasium for the period for which it is issued or so long as it remains serviceable. When replaced by a fresh supply, it should be sold for the benefit of the State, in accordance with existing regulations.

The undermentioned officer is allowed leave in India for four months, on private affairs, from date of departure in July next, under Rule 25 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Maj J M Boyd, S C, Sub-Asst Comry Genl.

Lt R [illegible] Daniell, S C, 1st Sqdn Subn, 1st Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, under Rule 9, Note I, of the revised Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lt Bradshaw Lewis Philip Reilly, of the 1st Batn 11th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn 21st Regt N I, 5th April 1876, is admitted to the Bombay S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the R Hon the Secy of State for India :—

The services of Surg-Maj E H R Langley, [illegible], are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Capt by Bt, from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Capt William Browman Seton, 12th March 1874, Capt Joshua [illegible] 9th Nov 1872, and Capt Thomas [illegible] 21st Mar 1875.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs Keshowrao Bhaskerjee and C E G Crawford respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Asst Pol Agent in Jhalawad on the 12th inst, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Pegge is confirmed as Supt of the Dhulliakot Jail, vice Mr Duggan.

Mr H C Mules, Ag Superny Dy Collr of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class in the District of Shikarpur under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Rao Saheb Lalshankar Umiashankar, Sub Judge at Pandharpur, was in charge of the current duties of the Sub Judge's Court at Madha, from the 13th Sept to the 8th Oct 1875, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Rao Saheb Gopal Amrit is confirmed as second class, second grade, Sub Judge at Junnar, in the Poona Dist.

Rao Saheb Wasudeo Nilkant is confirmed as second class, second grade, Sub Judge at Malwan, in the Ratnagiri Dist.

Mr Meherjibhai Kuvarji is confirmed as second class, third grade Sub Judge at Tasgaon, in the Sattara Dist.

The undermentioned Police Officers have passed the Lower and Higher Standard Examination according to the tests prescribed in Rules I and VII respectively, of the Police Examination Rules of 30th June 1873 :—

Lower Standard, Rule I—Lt T R M Macpherson, Ag Supt of Police, Tanna (with credit) ; and Lt C J Dickson Ag Supt of Police, Sholapur.

Higher Standard, Rule VII—Mr W B Prescott, Ag Supt of Police, Panch Mahals (with credit) ; and Mr C E Coles, Ag First Asst Supt of Police Khandesh.

Mr J Woodward, Inspr of Police, was in charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Hyderabad, from the 11th to the 21st May 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr. Shantaram Narayan is appointed Public Prosecutor, under Sec 58 of the C P Code, in the case of Regina vs Appaji Gopal before the Sessions Court of Tanna sitting at Alibag, presided over by the Joint Session Judge.

Azam Gulabdas Kalliandas, First Karkun of Taluka Olpad and Azam Naranji Gopalji, First Karkun of Taluka Mandvi, in the District of Surat, are appointed to be Magistrates of the third class in the District of Surat, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr S W Tyndall acted as first class Dpy Collr in Sind in an appointment of Rs 800 per mensem, from 21st March to 4th April 1876, both days inclusive, vice Mr Foxton.

Maj C F Boulton acted as first class Dpy Collr in Sind, in an appointment of Rs 800 per mensem, vice Mr Foxton, with effect from 5th April 1876.

Mr S W Tyndall acted as first class Depy Collr in Sind, in an appointment of Rs 700 per mensem, vice Maj Boulton, with effect from the same date.

Mr G L Gibson, Asst Conser of Forests, having availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in Govt Notification on 23rd ult, from the 4th idem to the 2nd ins, the unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

Mr H E Jacomb, Depy Comsr of Customs and Opium, is allowed privilege leave of absence for fifty-five days from the 20th ins, under Sec 21 (a) Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

Mr A K Nairne to act as Depy Comr of Customs and Opium during Mr Jacomb's absence or until further orders.

Mr H M Grant, Asst Supt Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, having returned to Bombay on the 6th ins, the unexpired portion of his leave from the 6th to 17th June 1876, both days inclusive, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr Ramchandra Narayan, Head Clerk to the Alienation [illegible]le, R E, gave over charge of the duties of [illegible] Consulting Engr for Railways before noon on the 28th June 1876.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions, with effect from the 20th June 1876, in succession to Lt-Col White, R E, transferred to the Mint :—

Maj A T Mander, R E to be Ex Engr, first grade, Capt E D'O Twemlow, R E, to be Ex Engr, second grade, Mr F W Stevens to be Exe Engr, third grade, Mr J G Single to be Ex Engr fourth grade, and Lt H Clarke, R E to be Asst Engr first grade.

Messrs F D Campbell, C E and P Reynolds, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr for Irrigation, Khandesh, on the 7th June 1876, after noon.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Oliver assumed charge of the Vice-Principalship, Elphinstone High School, on the 1st instant, after office hours.

Surg-Maj A N Hojel is appointed to act as Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College during the absence of Surg-Maj Cook, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar resumed charge of his Office of Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmednagar Sub-Division, on the 14th instant, after office hours.

Surg-Maj W G Hunter delivered over charge of the duties of Principal and Professor of Medicine in the Grant Medical College to Surg-Maj H Cook on the 12th instant, after office hours.

Mr Eduljee Dorabjee Talati, B A, First Asst, Guzerati Side, Elphinstone High School, is appointed to act as Head Master, Kurrachee High School, during the absence of Mr J Oliver, or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr C E G Crawford delivered over and Mr A A Borradaile received charge of the Office of the Second Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, in the afternoon of the 10th instant.

Mr Frank Yates delivered over and Mr W Bruce Prescott received charge of the Office of the Asst Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, in the afternoon of the 9th instant.

Mr Virprasad Tanirprasad delivered over and Mr Jagjiwandas Khushaldas received charge of the Office of Huzur Depy Collr, Surat, in the forenoon of the 16th instant.

Raor Saheb Ramkrishna Daji, pro tem second grade Inspr of Police, is confirmed in his appointment, vice Rao Saheb Dadaji Bhikaji, retired, and to continue to do duty in Khandesh.

Rao Saheb Motilal, second grade Inspr of Police, Khandesh, to continue to do duty in [illegible].

Rao Saheb Chinto Vinayek, fourth grade Inspr of Police, Tanna, to be substantive pro tem second grade Inspr of Police, vice Rao Saheb Ramkrishna Daji, and to continue to do duty in Tanna.

Khan Saheb Framjee Karsetji, Probationary Fourth grade Inspector of Police, Broach, to continue to do duty in Colaba vice Rao Saheb Chinto Vinayek.

Azam Kashinath Lakshman to be Probationary substantive pro tem fourth grade Inspr of Police, Khandesh, vice Rao Saheb Gopal Wasudeo, transferred to Baroda.

Azam Motilal Amratlal to be Probationary substantive pro tem fifth grade Inspr of Police, Broach City, vice Azam Mankoba Moroba, to revert to his substantive appointment under the Supt of Police, Panch Mahals.

The notification in the "Government Gazette" dated 27th April 1876, so far as it relates to the appointment of Mr Abas Ali Dehlvi as Insp of Police, Nasik, is cancelled, and Khan Saheb Kasam Mahomed Khan Dehlvi is appointed Probationary substantive pro tem fifth grade Inspr of Police, Nasik.

Mr A T Crawford delivered over and Mr C M Hogg received charge of the Office of Collr and Mag, Colaba, in the forenoon of the 21st instant.

Mr H R Cooke, Supernumerary Asst Collr, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, under Sec 21 (a) Civil Leave Code, Second Edition, from 5th Aug 1876.

Azam Jeevabhai Trimbaklal is appointed Probationary Mamlatdar of Gogo, in Ahmedabad.

Mr C W Richardson, Huzur Depy Collr, is appointed a Non-official Comr for the Town Municipality of Satara vice Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Moreshwar, transferred.

Latchand Bhawanchand Gujar is appointed a Non-official Comr for the Town Municipality of Nipani, in the Belgaum Dist, vice Gadaya bin Lingaya, deceased.

Messrs Yeshwant Moreshwar, Kelkar and C W Richardson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Huzur Depy Collr, Satara, on the 14th instant, in the afternoon.

Messrs J E Oliphant and H B Boswell respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Collr and Dist Magst, Ahmednagar, in the forenoon of the 16th instant.

Messrs C P R Wiltshire and H F Silcock respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of 2nd Asst Collr and Mag, First Class, Dharwar, in the afternoon of the 1st inst.

Lt C J Dickson was allowed Examination leave from 21st to 27th April 1876, both days inclusive.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
The Severity of the Social Laws of the Parsees against their Women : the Recent Infanticide Case at Bandora.
Fall of Rain in Bombay
The Necessity of Artillery being Overpowered by Speedy movements of Infantry.
Suggestions for the Improvement of the New Civil Procedure Code ; the Evils Arising from the present system of Executing Decrees—I—II.
The Result of the Mission to Khelat.
Sind Frontier Affairs.
Aden News-Letter.
The Bhamo Escort.
Yemen.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Bombay Presidency.
The Pilots' Case.
The Bombay Agent of the Positive Life Assurance Company.
The Philosophy of a Smoke.
[illegible] the Station Bella [illegible] Beauty and the Beast.
The Recent Outbreak of Cholera at Gholwad.
"Beware of the Geese When the fox Preaches."
The Deccan "Close Season."
Out of Season.
An Asian Mystery.
Clipping the Rupee.
Another Wail About the Falling Silver.
Arrival of the S S India.
The Hindu Female Convert to Christianity.
Judgment in the Suit by the Begum of Bhopal Against the G I P Railway Company.
The Bandora Infanticide Case.
Mr William Moylan's Case.
Bengal and Central Provinces.
Calcutta Political Association.
Report of Health Officer for the Port of Calcutta for 1875.
Madras.
The Maharajah of Mysore.
Burmah.
N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh.
A Singular Case in Delhi.
INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS—
Nagpore.
Ahmedabad.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The Filling up of the Byculla Flats Swamp.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Order—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—New Bank of Bombay—Bank of Bengal—G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current:
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Military Letter.
English Commercial Letter.
Heads of Intelligence.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen ; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

WITHER—June 19th, at Cuttack, the wife of L. F. B. Whither, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOUTFLOWER—KNIGHT—June 24th at S. George's Church Agra, by the Rev. M. Lamert, M.A., William Nolan Boutflower, of the Educational Department, N. W. P., oldest son of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Carlisle, to Edith Blanche, second daughter of Robert Knight, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

PALMER—June 24th, at the Arrah House, Helen, the beloved wife of A. Villiers Palmer, C. S., aged 37 years.

KEMP—At Kamptee Cantonment, Central Provinces, at the residence of her brother, of fever and catarrh, Ellen Agnes Georgiana, the beloved wife of Alaric Garnet Kemp, Sub-Storekeeper, Rajpootana State Railway, aged 32 years, 8 months and 28 days.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "*Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1876.

IF there is one point more than another upon which the Parsees particularly pride themselves it is the virtue of their females. On this subject they are peculiarly sensitive, and always point with a certain degree of superiority to the fact that a public scandal with regard to a Parsee female is something almost unknown. Perhaps Parsee female nature might prove itself to be as frail as human nature is all over the world if it got opportunities ; but these are almost entirely wanting, for perhaps no set of women are governed more strictly by social and domestic laws than the females [illegible]

[illegible] as the rainbow, walking [illegible]er, and laughing and chatting in a manner which would have been impossible a dozen years ago in public. Although this state of matters is very agreeable to the advocates of women's rights, and the denouncers of harem life, it is viewed with alarm by a good many ancient conservative Zoroastrians, who prophesy that it will yet bring upon the Parsees all manner of evil. These Jeremiahs of female morality point significantly to the freedom which is permitted to European ladies, and unfortunately the tales which have recently been so common in the English newspapers give a certain amount of force to their forebodings. Scarcely a week passes now without its appropriate scandals, and while a certain set of English papers make a trade of dishing up nasty stories, there are home correspondents of Indian newspapers who are continually making mysterious allusions to domestic scandals, and attaching to them some mawkish piece of morality, just as if they did not in their hearts enjoy the thing because it helped to make their letters "spicy." Swift's saying that a nice man is a man of nasty ideas, is nowadays amply proved ; not a bad instance of which occurred the other day in Bombay, where a contemporary turned up the whites of its eyes with horror at certain advertisements which had appeared in an insignificant Glasgow newspaper, but at the same time took care to publish the advertisements which had aroused its valuable indignation, and which nobody in India was likely to have seen if it had not dug them out of their hole and held them up to the public gaze! When the orthodox Parsees perceive all this, they come to the conclusion that English morality is in a very bad state, and that the great cause is the liberty which the females enjoy. They mourn, therefore, that the bonds of propriety are being loosened in their own sect, and sigh sorrowfully for the good old days when a Parsee female was something very like a prisoner. Nevertheless, the restraints put upon Parsee women are still of such a nature that very few of them will ever venture to break through the bounds of morality. The most dreadful social penalties are held *in terrorem* over all weak-minded Parsee women who feel inclined to go astray ; and if they disregard them, and wildly plunge into the gulf, then no pariah outcast is thenceforth more miserable than they are. As an illustration of the jealous feeling with which the Parsees as a community regard the honour of their women, we may recal a public meeting which was held in Bombay about eight years ago. A certain sanitary act was about to be introduced, and the Parsees resolved to show the lights of their morality before men. To the number of three or four thousand they met in one of our largest halls, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy acting as chairman. It was decided by an enormous majority that any Parsee female going astray should be outcasted. Her relatives were to forget her ; no priest was to be allowed to perform any religious ceremony for her, even at her death. She was never to be permitted to look again upon the sacred fire, and the threshhold of a temple was not to be polluted by her feet. No Parsee, male or female, was to eat or drink with her. No one was to see her on her death bed, nor should any one follow her remains to their resting place. Her body would not be allowed a place in the sacred Towers of Silence, but must lie outside and be untouched by any human being. The curse of the community was even to be extended to her children. People were commanded to shun them like the plague, to refuse them admittance to a fire-temple, and on their death, to show their remains as little respect as had been shown to the body of their unfortunate mother. This was ferocious virtue with a vengeance! [illegible] by book, bell, and candle was ever more complete. A few advanced men among the Parsees protested against the passing of resolutions so cruel, but their voices were drowned in the clamour of the bigotted multitude. Despite, therefore, the little freedom which certain fortunate Parsee ladies are now permitted to enjoy, it is exceedingly improbable that many of them will ever give the conservative school of Parsees practical cause to regret the day when European examples of liberality induced their younger brethren to permit their females a portion of the rational freedom which they themselves enjoy. Notwithstanding the melancholy case of child-murder which took place the other day at Bandora, the Parsee community have still reason to boast of the superior virtue of their [illegible] will be theirs so long as they preserve for the human failings of their women such terrible punishments and for the men such comfortable liberty to be as immoral as they please.

These considerations have suggested themselves in connection with what is called the Bandora Infanticide case and the capital sentence which the Sessions Judge of Tanna has passed upon the women Deenbaee and Savitree. Our readers are acquainted with the particulars of the case ; how Deenbaee, a Parsee widow lady said to be of good family, and whose husband has been dead over two years, was delivered of a female infant on the 16th April last ; how Deenbaee called in a Hindoo midwife, named Savitree who, for Rs. 2, consented to strangle the child which was accordingly killed and buried in a hole in the garden ; and how Deenbaee subsequently confessed that she had asked the midwife to kill the child. A good deal of surprise has been expressed at Mr. Coghlan's judgment some people imagining that Deenbaee should have been permitted to escape punishment—a position which has been supported by such nonsensical arguments as that a woman who murders her own child is almost sufficiently punished because "the sweetest sound a woman can ever hear, the first cry of her newborn babe, knells in her own doom," and so on. But in our opinion Mr. Coghlan had no alternative but to pronounce the judgment he did. There does not appear to us to have been any signs of mental infirmity in Deenbaee when she bargained for the murder of her child. The transaction was carried out with a precision which precludes the probability of Deenbaee having been insensible at the time. She had a conversation with her midwife which had a definite purpose and was logical throughout. She wanted the child killed ; she promised to give Savitree Rs. 2 if she would do so ; and Savitree promised, and did the crime. Here there is no incoherence in the narrative, and it was the story which Deenbaee herself told in the confessions she made before the Magistrates at Bandora and Tanna. Mr Coghlan justly remarks in his judgment that, in the first place, there was no strong inherent improbability against a mother in Deenbaee's social position being anxious to get rid of an illegitimate child whose presence would be a continual disgrace to her ; and in the next place, "that it does not appear certain or "likely that a woman who has given birth to "many children would be unable to give "a true narrative of events on the day "after delivery, and that the narrative "itself is evidence that Deenbaee was in a "collected state of mind when she gave it." The evidence brought forward in favour of the theory of Deenbaee's insensibility was full of contradictions, and this is a fact which supports the likelihood of Deenbaee's first confession being correct. Moreover, Savitree confessed that she murdered the child, and nobody attempted to dispute that fact. Now, Savitree could originally have had no personal interest in killing the child. She must have been instigated to do so by some person who had a strong interest in desiring its death. Who had a stronger interest in that direction than the child's mother? Is it not therefore probable that Deenbaee herself instigated Savitree to the deed? [illegible] the probability [illegible] put almost beyond doubt when we take into consideration Deenbaee's own account of the bargain she struck with the midwife? There is no doubt that the child was murdered between Deenbaee and Savitree, and under these circumstances the Judge had [illegible] the way Deenbaee was a[illegible] their punishment, death, is the [illegible]. We have great sympathy with the [unfortu]nate mother, but we have none at [all for] the mercenary woman who con[sente]d to strangle the child for Rs. 2. The mere fact that the murder of a child can be secured for such a sum is appalling, and either shows what a hardened wretch this Savitree was, or how lightly the lives of illegitimate children are held in the estimation of the native community. Were it for nothing but to make a vigorous protest against the crime of child-murder an example should be made of Savitree. Rs. 2 could have been no overpowering temptation to her, and she must therefore have approached her task with a callousness which it is desirable to root out of all people of her class. Her coolness throughout the whole affair, and the pittance for which she undertook to strangle the child, unhappily suggest that with her child-murder was the merest bagatelle, and that for work of such a description she was always at the service of anybody who chose to employ her. Savitree, in murdering the child, could have had no possible object in view but that of gaining the miserable Rs. 2. Not so with Deenbaee, however. Her motive was one which would have driven almost any woman to the verge of desperation. Look at the punishment she would have had to undergo at the hands of her own people? In England sympathetic juries frequently refuse to find some unfortunate girl who has gone similarly astray guilty of murder. They know the overpowering sense of shame which destroys the balance of her better judgment. They are well aware of the strength of the terror of being gibed at and pointed at by her brother and sister Pharisees. Considering these things, they refuse to visit upon the misguided woman the full consequences of her deeds. But what is the fate of such a woman compared with the fate which is in store for a Parsee woman who falls? The latter has not only a thousand fingers of scorn mocking at her, but she is pursued even beyond the grave by the uncompromising hate of her charitable compatriots. Their terrible virtue, which leaves no hope of repentance to a victim, which drives her into irretrievable immorality, and which makes her long for the insensibility either of liquor or death, is a far more frightful scourge than even the supercilious self-righteousness of Christians. We say, therefore, that considering the severity of the social laws of the Parsees, there is much to be said in extenuation of Deenbaee's share in the murder of her child ; and we feel that it will be impossible for the [circum]stances of the case [to preven]t Mr. Coghlan's sentence [from the] High Court to conf[irm] upon her. Justice would, [we think, be fully ap]peased if Deenbaee's capital sentence were comm[uted] to one of imprisonment for a period of years.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 9th June.

THE death of the late Sultan has been the event of the week, [but] it has in no way affected the situation. People indeed have scarcely cared to discuss the question whether the late Sultan was murdered or committed suicide. The first impression was that it was a case of murder, but the published report of the medical men seem conclusive the other way. However, no one cares a fig one way or the other. The man is certainly dead, and the general [verdict] is "served him right." At present all our attention and anxiety are directed to Servia. This State, whose army by treaty fixed at 8,000 men, has marched upwards of 60,000 men to the frontier, well equipped, provided with a very large park of artillery, said to amount to 300 guns and well officered and commanded. That S[ervia] should, in the face of her treaty obligations, [be] able at a short notice to keep up an army exceeding 8,000 men [illegible] put so large a b[ody of] well-trained men into the field, shows [illegible] must have been long meditating and preparing for war. It appears from a statement published by a gentleman just returned, that although she has nominally kept her regular army down to some 12,000 men, her whole population has been carefully drilled and organized under the name of "militia," and that she can place 190,000 men in the field. She has received large supplies of rifles, ammunition and artillery from Russia, her whole force is armed with breech-loaders, and to supply their [illegible] serious want—namely, good officers—nearly three hundred foreign officers, principally Russians, have just entered her service and are hard at work with the newly called out troops. According to present appearances Russia hesi[tates] [illegible] in the face of the openly expressed condemnation of her scheme against Turkey by every Continental Power, but there is no doubt that she is encouraging Servia to go to war on her own account. Austria and France are endeavouring to keep her back, but with an army of 100,000 men, a strong train of artillery and the assistance and approbation of Russia, it is probable that Servia feels strong enough to attack Turkey single handed—that is, assisted only by the insurgents in Herzegovina, by rising of the Christian population elsewhere, and by Montenegro, which will certainly follow her lead in declaring war. Turkey will certainly send all her strength to defeat the united Servian and Montenegrin armies, aided as they would be by risings throughout the whole of European Turkey. The war will be a desperate one. We shall hear of horrible cruelties perpetrated on either side, and Russia will, of course, hold herself in readiness to intervene directly she perceives that her instruments are getting the worst of it. The funds continue to fall throughout Europe ; the hopes of peace created by the change of Sultans are fading away. Our naval preparations continue without abatement, Austria has summoned every soldier on leave to the standard, the Italians are pushing on the armament of their new ironclads, and the greatest activity is manifested in her dockyards. The die for war or peace will probably have been cast before this letter reaches India, but it will in any case be interesting to every reader to see the state of opinion current at the Clubs here at the present time.

Mr. Holmes, M. P. for Hackney, gave notice in the House last night that he shall move the rejection of the vote for the army corps mobilization. It is not likely that he will carry his motion, but he will certainly succeed in demonstrating that the affair can be of no real benefit to anyone, that it is so imperfect in its arrangements that beyond unnecessarily harrassing the troops it will effect no purpose whatever. The selection of the Generals, too, seems particularly unfortunate. No less than twenty-two have been named! No wonder the British Army is the most expensive army in the world when to two small army corps twenty-two Generals are required. As each of them will have their staff and some of them pretty large staffs, there will be no lack of gay uniforms on the field. I should like to see a return of the total number of non-regimental officers of all rank who will be engaged with these two army corps ; although neither the Commissariat, Medical or Transport services will be on their war footing, the total number would be something astonishing. But it is not only the number but the selection of the General officers which has created surprise, and, I may say, amusement. General Sir William Codrington is to command the second army corps. General Codrington was born in 1804 ; he is consequently seventy-three years old. Surely no one would propose that this veteran who commanded the British army in the Crimea will ever take the field for active service again, and one naturally asks why should he be dragged from his retirement to command some ten thousand men. To younger men the experience would have been of service, but it seems thrown away here. Many of the other appointments are open to, and have received much strong criticism. With [illegible] the two [illegible] a definite and absolute [illegible] of attack for the British Army [illegible] two regiments work upon the [illegible] and in the advance of several [illegible] most curious contrasts are [illegible] of her skirmishing line,

[illegible] on the [illegible]th, the subject [of M]aritime Rights" with spec[ial reference] to the Declaration of Paris, our abandonment of the right of search, and the abolition of privateering. The debate was a long one, and almost all the speakers were in favour of annulling the declaration of the treaty of Paris. Now, however, that the agitation upon this subject is spreading and acquiring force and power, those who differ from the leaders of the movement as to the expediency of retracing our steps are naturally beginning to speak out. In respect to privateering they urge that although England could undoubtedly fit out and employ a few larger fleets of privateers than could any other nation, yet that the injury which the smaller number of privateers of a foreign power could inflict upon us would be far larger than those which our large number could inflict upon them. As the great naval power we could establish a blockade of greater or less efficiency at every one of our enemy's important ports and thus literally drive the mercantile flag off the sea, for the ships trading between neutral ports would be snapped up by our cruisers and must either be laid up until the end of the war, or must be transferred to owners of some other nationality. Thus we should destroy our enemy's commerce, while our own mercantile marine would carry on its operations undisturbed except by such enemy's cruisers as could evade the pursuit of our own. In case privateering were allowed again, our mercantile navy would be harrassed and molested by privateers fitted up in the ports of neutral powers, while our privateers would find no mercantile ships of the enemy to prey on. Certainly this position would be far less favourable to Great Britain than that at which we at present stand. As to the abrogation of the second article—namely, that free ships make free goods, the arguments against a reversion to the old doctrine are also very strong. In the case that we were the neutrals, as for example during the late Franco-Prussian war, the extreme inconvenience that could be suffered had every French or German cruiser been at liberty to overhaul every British merchantman he meets to ascertain whether she carried away German or French goods would be intolerable, and [illegible] a certainty involve us in war with one or other of the belligerents. In like manner, were we engaged in war, say with Germany, our pretension to overhaul every American, French or Italian merchantman could not fail to involve us in serious difficulties with those Powers. Thus it will be seen that the difficulties in the way of withdrawing from the declaration of Paris in respect to privateering and the right of search are very much greater than they appear at first sight, or than anything that appears in the speeches of Lord Denbigh, Mr. Butler Johnstone, or the other advocates of the recurrence to our former status.

A PECULIAR INSOLVENT—A MEMBER OF THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Times of India* issue of the 28th instant, I observe the name of Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee figuring as an insolvent, whose petition was dismissed by the presiding Judge for *fraud* and *concealment* of property. This same individual seems to have attended a meeting of the Corporation on Tuesday last ; this name appears in the proceedings of that day's meeting.

May I ask if the morality of Bombay is at such a low ebb that we must put up with insolvents of this description to preside at our Councils? and do you not think Sir, that the sooner the Corporation get rid of such members the better?

It would be interesting to know what his colleagues think of him. I say—

TURN HIM OUT.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be much obliged if you would kindly decide the following bet :—

One gentleman has bet another that coal is of vegetable origin, [having] at some former time be[en] on the surface of the earth, while the other, equally confident, bets that it never was, but was formed in the bowels of the earth, the same as iron or any other mineral. If you will kindly decide this through the medium of your valuable paper you will greatly oblige yours, &c.

F. T.

Byculla, 29th June.

A QUESTION [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF [THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

SIR,—Will you kindly [illegible] able of [illegible] dence has any [illegible] how younger sons of Peers [illegible] the latter, if unmarried, rank as regards the[ir place] in the Indian Table of Precedence?

[It is w]ell known that a C.B.-ship gives no pre[cedence] in India, though it does in England, over younger sons of Baronets. [Sh]ould it be with one of the lat[ter] a C. B.? W[ould th]e former be given his English [illegible]

I am speaking of persons not in the Gove[rnment] service who may have rank in England.

CURIO[US].

TRAMWAY CAR RELIGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am not the only one who most cordially and heartily agrees with your correspondent "Belisarius," in his exposure and condemnation of the apostle Taylor, and his psalm-singing following, for it is quite time that public feeling was aroused to stamp out, in public at all events, their nauseating display of piety and self-righteousness, which bids fair to become a perfect nuisance to ordinary sinners and mortals like myself. The other day when at one of our local railway stations, a seedy looking individual rushed up to me and thrusting a tract into my hand, informed me that I was going to hell. Now, I was not going to hell ; for I had taken a ticket to one of the suburbs of Bombay, where I hoped to dine with some friends. These facts I mildly endeavoured to explain, but the seedy one persisted. Friends consider me very even tempered, but such is my deep and bitter detestation of the canting, hypocritical doctrines of the sect, that I should hesitate to publish my final reply to this "inquirer," or relate how near I was kicking [illegible]

FIRE AND [BRIM]STONE.

June 29.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVILIANS MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the information of your correspondent "Would-be Memorialist," and any other [who] may be in want of it, I enclose a copy of the Uncovenanted Service memorial to the Secretary of State for India, together with the address of the Committee, and you will be doing the service a favour if you can find space for it in your paper.—Yours, &c.

U. C. S.

June 27.

A MEETING of the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, holding appointments included in Schedule A of the Civil Leave Code, has been held in Lahore, in order to discuss the advisability of memorialising the Secretary of State regarding the disadvantages of the service under the existing pension rules.

It was decided to draw up a memorial praying in general terms for concessions which would benefit every branch of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, without asking up any special points which individual branches or departments might consider peculiarly applicable to themselves.

With this view the accompanying memorial has been agreed to, and signed by the members of the Educational, Financial, Public Works, Police, Forest and Telegraph Departments resident in Lahore.

I beg to claim your co-operation in the movement, and your signature to the memorial.

The Committee has determined to defray the expenses for printing, advertising, and for generally promoting the object of the memorial by calling for a subscription of Rs. 5 from each officer whose co-operation is accorded.

On behalf of the Committee, therefore, I solicit the favour of your returning the memorial signed, accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 5.

The following are the officers residing in Lahore, who have signed and approved of the memorial :—

C. Pearson, Esq., Offg. Director of Public Instruction.
J. L. Kipling, Esq., Principal of the School of Art.
C. R. Stulpnagel, Esq., Assistant Professor, Lahore Government College.
T. Hesketh Biggs, Esq., Offg. Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab.
C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Assistant to Accountant-General, Punjab.
F. Morrison, Esq., Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts.
D. C. Gordon, Esq., Examiner, Punjab Northern State Railway.
H. DeSalis, Esq., Assistant Examiner, Public Works Department.
A. B. Dennys, Esq., Assistant Examiner, Public Works Department.
A. Grant, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway.
J. Conder, Esq., Executive Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway.
P. J. Bruff, Esq., Executive Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway.
R. Sale Bruere, Esq., District Superintendent, Police, Lahore.
M. Morris, Esq., Superintendent, Police.
E. W. Trotter, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab.
W. Kirke, Esq., Inspector General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.
B. Brown, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab.
G. G. Minniken, Esq., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab.
J. F. Bevan, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs.

I remain, sir, yours truly,
SECY., UNCOV. PENSION MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Lahore, 19th May 1876.

To the Most Hon'ble the [Marquis of] SALISBURY,
Secretary of St[ate for India].

The Memorial of [the] Uncovenanted [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] Indian climate on them must be the same.

That in the matter of leave of absence, this has been recognised by the majority having been admitted to rules similar to those of the Covenanted Civil Service.

That this recognition has not extended to pension, in respect of which the rules published in 1863, are still applicable to all Civil officers not in the Covenanted Civil Service.

That in consequence, while Civil Servants in England serving in their native climate have a claim to pension, on failure of health after 10 years' service, your memorialists cannot claim an invalid pension until after 15 years' service, though Covenanted Civil Servants are entitled to one after 5 years.

That while the pensions of the Covenanted Civil Services in India and Ceylon, and all services in England increase after each additional year served, no increase is allowed to your memorialists until 10 additional years have passed, or 25 years in all.

That while the Covenanted Civil Service earns a right to pension after 25 years, of which 4 may be spent on leave, your memorialists cannot claim a pension until 30 years have been served in India exclusive of all leave.

That your memorialists are also debarred from counting service for pension before the age of 22, even if appointed to responsible posts before that age.

That the maximum limit of pension is fixed in rupees, whereas that of the Covenanted Civil Service is fixed in pounds sterling.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that they may be granted—

(1.) A reduction of the time of residence in India required to earn a pension.

(2.) A graduated scale of pensions allowing a certain increment for each additional year's service.

(3.) A relaxation of the limit of age for commencing pensionable service.

(4.) The fixing of the maximum limit of all pensions in pounds sterling instead of in rupees.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You were kind enough to insert lately in your paper a letter of mine, principally referring to this subject. I was in hopes that letter would bear some fruit in the shape of agitation on the subject in this Presidency. Being up-country I am not in a position to hear quickly what is going on, and there may be something [illegible] But whether there is o[r not, I th]ink it will be out of place for me to [urge] that as many as possible of the members of the U. C. S. in Bombay Presidency, should address Mr. Hesketh Biggs, Secretary, Uncovenanted Pension Memorial Committee, Lahore, on the subject of having two of the heads of the memorial changed as follows :—The 1st to "a reduction *to 24 years* of the time of residence in India required to earn a retiring pension" ; and the fourth to "the payment of *all* pensions in pounds sterling instead of in rupees, *the present amount being retained but the rupee valued at 2s.*" (The changes [I propo]se to be printed in italics). The reason for the first was explained in the last letter ; that for the second is self evident, for we shall gain nothing in having our request granted if the value of the rupee be fixed at 1s. 8d. or less. A large number of signatures has already been obtained to the memorial, but no one will object to sign again if by doing so we shall the sooner have granted to us

OUR RIGHTS.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 27TH JUNE.

The animals went in one by one, hurrah! hurrah!
Shakespeare.

WONDERFUL fellow that Shakespeare! In the above quotation, he obviously alluded to the Levée which took place yesterday. It was the usual thing : crowds of warriors and amateur mutes and the casual Aryan going in and making dabs at H. E. the Governor. The galleries of the Council Hall were filled with ladies, the dear things, in the charming uniform of their sex and country. People have not got into the swing of gaiety yet, and are in the throes of morning calling.

The river is more crowded than it has been, but other sports are in their childhood. Next Saturday opens the Gymkhana season proper, with sports of various kinds. As for our weather, I am of opinion that Government is to blame, for the disgraceful state it is in. I notice that whenever it is necessary for our Aryan brother to vent a little inferior English, he makes a raid on Government ; and it is really a blessing to have one to abuse. Just fancy H. E. the Governor actually holding a Levée and sitting in the easy chair of luxury when the poor ryots are suffering from urgent want of rain! Is this our boasted "British jurisprudence?" Shall an effete and bloated officialdom pay the genial morning visit, and gorge itself on the soul-destroying *burra khana*, while the neglected ryot, child of etcetera, is perishing from lack of wote its name?

It is really too hot to write, and there ain't no news.

I have not mentioned the Garrison Theatricals which came off last night, and which were remarkably good. It gave one a glimpse of life as it really is, or used to be, when people went about promiscuously stabbing their harmless relations and giving their parents occasional "goes" of poison, and dying in an obtrusive way, and in strong convulsions. It was rather neglectful of some of the poisoned people, however, to forget to die, and to disappoint us of a good deal of natural writhing. We poison ourselves more easily now-a-days with copper pickles and Parsee brandy. I need not tell you about the Star Company who have just left you.

A friend of mine sends the following "Lay." He's going to take to "spilikins" and "draughts," or "dominoes," as they don't require so much exertion as rowing, and he can sit down to them when he is better.

LAYS OF A DUFFER.
Egg No. 1.

I'm getting old, my waist is large,
I'm told my breath is somewhat short ;
To row five ladies in a barge,
To me is rather less than sport.

Why did I then, one shameful day,
Agree to go upon the river,
And row those ladies all the way?
For I'm a free and easy liver.

I knew, I felt, I'd come to grief,
I felt, I knew, that I was silly ;
My muscles nil, my joints are stiff,
I've often heard the river's chilly.

They put an oar into my hand,
I slid it down into the "rollock ;"
Although I hope my look was bland,
I only judge from what I do look.

Then "stroke," he called me, "number three,"
I felt a good deal more like thirty ;
The water seemed unto me,
A little rough, a trifle dirty.

My first stroke turned me upside down,
My heels unduly were exalted ;
I seemed an unsuccessful clown,
Who'd incompletely sommersaulted.

The vile spectators on the shore,
Gave way to most unseemly grinning ;
They asked me if I wasn't sore,
And said I'd made a good beginning.

That stroke!—he loudly shouted—"pull,"
Whene'er I tried to take it easy ;
The boast!—he roared like "Bashan's bull,
My voice, I feel, is getting wheezy.

Oh! had I never listened to
The charming, of that vile enlister!
Oh! had I said I wouldn't go,
I'd never have had that shocking blister.

* * * *

Next day I sent a painful note,
And called, to cure me, my physician ;
He said, and gravely cleared his throat,
"You'd better keep in one position."

I felt that his advice was good,
I felt that sitting down was funny ;
I felt, that on I never should
Row in a boat, for any money.

That stroke! he came next day, and oft
He asks me if the pain still lingers ;
I answer—"Thanks this chair is soft,"
I'm better, too, about the fingers.

THE CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL THIS AFTERNOON.

THE Concert this afternoon is, we are glad to be able to state, likely to be a very good one. The programme comprises happy selections ; solos, duets and chorus, instrumental and vocal will follow each other in agreeable order. The Town Hall, therefore, will, we hope, be well filled at the hour fixed, 5.30 p.m.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. NIZAM, Captain A. E. Barlow, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr John Walker	Mr O Jardine
Mrs Ayrton Pullan and infant	Mr J Simpson and child
The Revd F W R Cowley	Mr J G T Coddington
Mrs Cowley and infant	Mr Montagu
Mrs Doniell	Mr Alfred Reed
Lieut-Col E Harnett	Col T H Stoddard
Mr James Stewart	Lieut-Col Hughes

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr F Lazarus	Mr A A Hooper
Mr C R Hills	Mr Robert Dick.

FOR VENICE.

Mr Guildford L Molesworth	Mr Thomas Matheson.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a new and fragrant powder for the face and skin, and is especially recommended to ladies as being far superior to all other Violet and Toilet Powders. ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all druggists, chemists, and at all stores and bazaars. Ask for Rowlands' articles, of 20 Hatton Garden London, and avoid cheap imitations. Bombay, Wholesale and Retail Agent, TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort, also [illegible] at Goa.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

in
t-
the
ng

S

URE.
hours

Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill was taken into consideration and passed, after a short discussion raised by Sir Andrew Clarke on the 3rd section.

The Indian Registration Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr Hobhouse who explained the more important sections. Mr. Cockerell in a long speech detailed his former objections to the Bill and urged that the Committee on the Bill be instructed to consider the expediency of rendering all documents relating to immoveable property compulsorily registrable. After some discussion the question was put in the form of a motion by Mr Cockerell but he was unsupported, Mr. Bayley, amongst others, contending that the question rested with the Executive and not with the Legislature. The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope introduced the Sindh Jagirdhars and Zemindars Bill and briefly explained the points in which it differed from or resembled existing similar acts.

Mr. Hope also introduced the Bombay Municipal Debentures Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley introduced the Stage Carriage Amendment Bill, and postponed his motion for leave to introduce the Bill relating to Treasure Trove.

The presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Opium Bill was postponed by Sir William Muir.

The Council adjourned till Thursday next.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

LONDON, 28TH JUNE.

In the House of Commons this evening a debate took place on the proposed revision of the Treaties with China. The Hon'ble Mr. Bourke denied that the policy of Her Majesty's Government was dictated by the merchants in China. He was anxious to avoid everything tending to weaken the Central Government, and he would not move in the matter without knowing the views of France, Germany, and America with whom he was now consulting.

THE EAST INDIAN TARIFF ACT.

LONDON, 28TH JUNE.

The despatches relative to the Indian Tariff Act have been presented before Parliament. The Marquis of Salisbury in a despatch addressed to the Viceroy of India, dated 31st May last, lengthily discusses the present cotton duties. His Lord- November despatch impolitic, but he maintains his views and urges the remission of cotton duties as soon as the revenue will it.

THE INDIAN AND HOME GOVERNMENTS.

LONDON, 28TH JUNE.

separate despatch dated 31st May, the is of Salisbury discusses the relations between the Indian and Home Governments. He says that the Ministers are responsible to Parliament for Indian measures which it would be inconvenient to disapprove of after they had passed the Viceregal Council. Financial measures specially require the approval of the India Office England, but in nowise does he intend to in

LONDON, 28TH JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed depressed, ats depressed.

The London Cotton Market has been depressed.

Fair Dhollers .... 4½d.
1 per cent. Consols for account 94¾
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 105¾
Bar Silver 50¾

The sum of £,000 has been paid into the Bank of ngland.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Mail steamer will leave Galle for Singapore on or at 3rd July next.

Steamer probably leaves Galle for Australia direct the evening of the 30th inst.

WEATHER REPORTS.—29TH JUNE.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5-15 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., thermometer 76. Fall of rain 2 inches 70 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather wet, wind S. S. W., thermometer 79, barometer 29·90. Fall of rain 77 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-50 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. W. W. S. W., thermometer max. 82, min. 79. Fall of rain 2 inches 40 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W., thermometer 82, barometer 29·81.

VENGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast raining, wind N. E. S. & W., thermometer 80. Fall of rain 1 inch 12 cents.

A RUMOUR reaches us from Sind that Major Sandeman's letter post was attacked on the 11th instant, near a place called Dosan, by members of the Doomba tribe. Another story about the missing post is that the mare on which it was being carried took advantage of her rider dismounting and bolted with the bags of literature!

It is said that the Maharajah Scindiah has abandoned his intention of visiting Simla.

It is said that the Marquis of Salisbury has subscribed the magnificent sum of £1,000 to the Milman Memorial Fund for the establishment of an additional Bishopric for the Punjab.

THE Englishman says that there is no foundation whatever for the rumours that the Bishopric of Calcutta has been refused by a large number of clergymen. Up to the time of the despatch of the last mail, our contemporary is credibly informed it had been offered to only one besides Mr. Maclagan.

THE University Library, of Cambridge has lately secured a valuable collection of Sanskrit MSS. from Nepaul, illustrating the history and doctrines of Northern Buddhism. The collection was made by Dr. D. Wright, while lately living in Nepaul as the medical officer attached to the Residency. Dr. Wright is now printing at mbridge University Press a work on, to which will be appended a brief t of the MSS. Specimen pages of some of dest will be included in the next part of riental Series of the Palæographical Society.

R. ALMARIC RUMSEY is preparing for the a second edition of his 'Chart of noticed in the eritance, 29, 1868. A second edi n of his 'Chart of Family Inheritance according Orthodox Moohummudan Law' (noticed in the Athenæum of January 26, 1867) appeared some years ago. Mr. Rumsey's 'Charts' and the Tagore Lectures' are the works on Indian Native Law now recommended by H.M. Civil Service Commissioners (as appears from their Report for 1875) for the use of young men studying for the Civil Service of India.

THE writer of "Notes from a Military Club" in the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"If in some regiments officers who have been mixed up in proceedings in the Divorce Court are permitted to serve on, regardless of the injury their presence inflicts on the army, it is satisfactory to find that all commanding officers do not take the same view of the matter. An Infantry Major on home service came prominently before the public recently; but it was intimated to him that he would be required to leave his regiment as a consequence, and his retirement has been announced. I shall very much like to see other officers I could name subjected to similar treatment."

As the movements of the precious metals are just now a matter of interest, we give prominence to the following:—The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, which leaves to-day with the Overland Mails, takes out five boxes of silver coins, valued at Rs. 0,900, for Alexandria, despatched by the French ank; two boxes of gold specie, valued at Rs. 5,900, for London, despatched by the C. M. Ba of I. L. and China; and thirteen boxes of s er specie, valued at Rs. 23,900 for London despatched by Mr. Gunput Mahadewrow. A also Messrs. R. Rubattino Co.'s s. s. Sumatr which leaves on the first proximo for Genoa, takes out fifteen boxes gold and silver coins alued at Rs. 1,05,300, for Marseilles, des hed by the French Bank.

THE *Himalaya Chronicle* is responsible for the following st and the insinuations which precede it:—A story was lately told us by a Padree, must of course, therefore, be true, as Padrees never draw the long bow, which, considering the grea ntradic to carelessness in veracity tha credit was as the gives, is much to, and the widow was beside funeral of a soldie t-broken. When the service him apparently hea embly scattered, the widow was over and the a the cemetery gate, when at last emerged fro e stepped up, and by way of Sergeant —— at on to fill the dead husband's consolation, propos kindly, Tom, all the same,' place. "Thankee y ut I have just said, yes, said the widow, " *inside* to Corporal —!"

THE news from the Puttiala State is varied at the present time. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that " the last instalment of news which has reached Simla is regarding a succession case concern ng the rights of one Kak to be the heir of Sir ar Narain Singh, a relative of the late Ma arajah. This case which His Highness had handed over to two Committees, being anxious to get a just decision, was the other day, so are authenticatively formed, summarily sposed of by the Kh reversing the decisio of one of the Committees and declaring in favo r of another claimant, one Utchul Singh, on grounds that Kaka was illegitimate. A peti latter has been presented rnment, and His Honor th or has issued an order fecting jagheers or other p a State be made by the Kh settle- Daviesd ing w ely in not hastily dete Puttia government is to obt quarte s been urged to do in well to wait."

THE of Revenue, Agriculture Comm on the state of the season and prosp ops for the week ending the 22nd up to the 21st instant the mons still holding off throughout the grea of the North-Western Provinces, the Punj Southern and Central Rajpootana; elsew appe rs to have set in, although in ma the rainfall as yet has been defi cien adras rain is reported from all dis- trict Madras. In Bombay the fall has been the Deccan Districts, N commenced. In Sind the river is high. In the Central Provinces the rain has been part and in most districts more is awaited befo sowings can begin. Sowings have commen in Berar. The rain reported from Central Indi only from tna, Gwalior and Rutlam. In R otana there has been rain in Harowtee, Jeyp hurtpore war, Ajmere and Mount Abo Bengal rain has been general, copi the East and Central Districts (exce essore, N Moorshedabad and Pubn lighter Behar; prospects are very In Assam abundant rain has fallen. In the th-Western Provinces heavy rain fell at Jh and showers Almora and Allahabad; no rep from the Eastern Districts has been furni Rain has fallen in Oudh, and preparations for the *kharif* are in progress. In the Punj owers fell at Jullandur, Dera Ismail Khan hore and Mooltan. Good rain has fallen ysore and Coorg.

Mr. hour shrewdly suggests in the *Times* that the reason why the journey from London to Brindisi is made so exceptionally wretched is that the French hold that the route to the East ought to be by way of Marseilles, and that the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company hold that it ought to be by way of Gibraltar, while only the travelling public hold that it ought to be by way of Brindisi. This explanation raises a question whether something could not be set up in the nature of an international railway commission charged with the duty of pointing out, in the first instance to the railway companies, and, if that failed, to their several Governments, the improvements required to make the act of passing from one country another at least not needlessly painful. here would be no difficulty in running a limited number of full man cars with the mails between Calais and Brindisi, and by this means a would be ed on the journey, and an incalculable increase comfort would be secured to the traveller. If the reason why this simple change is not made is merely that the managers of French railways or English steamers think that the fewer passengers there are by the Brindisi te the more there will be by routes which will bring more money into their pockets, this is eminently a case for the exercise of external pressure. Probably if the Governments concerned were put in formal possession of the facts, they would not have much difficulty in bringing the companies to a better mind, or, if that failed in overriding their opposition. But a Department of Trade has too much to do to attend to such isolated complaints as filter through the columns of a daily newspaper. What is needed some body to which aggrieved travellers could carry their troubles with a certainty of getting a hearing and a chance of getting redress. A Department of Trade would not be able to disregard the representations of an international railway commission; indeed it would have no motive for disregarding them, since they would not be made without cause and careful consideration. Such a commission might consist of three members, the Governments of England, France, Italy each appointing one. The cost ation would not be serious, and it would be mo than made up in the advantages accruing fro to travellers by railway across Europe.

IN the course of her three years and a half the Challenger has not merely been round the world, but has zigzagged up and down in it, covering altogether a distance from Sheerness, out and home again, of 68,930 miles, or nearly sufficient to put a girdle thrice about the earth. She has crossed the Atlantic several times, and traversed the Pacific to and fro. Starting from Sheerness on Dec. 7, 1872, she, after touching at Portsmouth, Lisbon, and Gibraltar, made a cruise among the Canary Islands, and Madeira, and thence across the Atlantic to Bermuda and Halifax. From Bermuda her course again across the ocean to the Azores, at St. Michael's, then to the equator to visit the rocks St. Paul, which rear their lonely head in mid-Atlantic, and so on to Bahia. Again she crossed the Cape of Good Hope, and went on to Melbourne, Sydney, and Wellington, in New Zealand, to Tongatabu and to Levuka, in the Fiji Islands, then through Torres Strait, to Banda and Amboyna, among the Spice Islands of the Indian Seas, to Manilla and Hongkong, and back to Manilla again; thence among the Philippine Islands, to Camiguin, with its volcano in eruption, and to Samboangan, rich in botanical specimens; thence to that abode of the primitive savage, Humboldt Bay, in New Guinea, where the natives, armed with bows and arrows, surrounded the ship on her arrival. At the Admiralty Islands, less hostility was encountered, the anxiety of the inhabitants being lest the ship should pass them by without staying to barter hoop-iron and hatchet. From these islands the Challenger made her way to Yokohama, in Japan, and to Honolulu, in the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands; thence southward to Tahiti, and to Juan Fernandez—the ancient hiding-place of buccaneers, now leased by the Chilian Government to a breeder of cattle. From Juan Fernandez to Valpariso, through the Strait of Magellan to the Falkland Islands, and thence to Monte Video, the Challenger pursued her homeward course by Ascension, St. Vincent, and Vigo. She arrived at Sheerness a fortnight ago, on Saturday, the 27th ult., having obtained a vast amount of materials for scientific studies—geographical, hydrographic, meteorological, physical, botanical, zoological, and anthropological—well worth the cost of the expedition. 367 deep-sea soundings, 110 successful dredgings, and 124 successful trawlings have been made during the trip. The deepest sounding in the Atlantic was 3,875 fathoms, ninety miles north of the island of St. Thomas, West Indies. The deepest sounding in the Pacific was 4,350 fathoms, about de, islands were served, natural history of the groups was exa Professor Wyville Thomson noticed the between New Zealand and the Fiji group, ticularly, but only two soundings were ta depths greater than 1,000 fathoms: one depth of 4,100 fathoms, and the second fathoms. Serial temperatures were taken, it was shown that the open Antarctic seas the cold under-current and the warm surface in the case of the oceans to the north. A similarity was observed in moderate dep respect of the animal forms.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAIL Y.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

The fifty-third half-yearly general meeting the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company held at the Terminus Hotel, London, Colonel Holland, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided and there was a numerous attendance of proprietors.

The report and accounts which were very voluminous were taken as read.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said there was very little to trouble the proprietors with, and that little was on the whole very satisfactory, although there were a few clouds on the horizon. The net profit appeared at £104,000 more for this half year than in the corresponding half of last year, but but still that special circumst he On revenue as gross of the half year amounted to gain 87,000 in 1875, and £600,000 in 1874 would be seen that the Company was gradually position. The cotton crop in all parts G. I. P. Railway was bor a but even supposing the or a good one the Company had a great deal to carry on account so low Liverpool. It was hardly export cotton at the present prices, the falling off in cotton, the Company made up the loss by the increase grain. First of all with respect to stated that four years ago there was carried on their line, but it now large traffic. In 1872 they carried 1873, 4,800 tons, in 1874, 10,000 tons 25,000. Of teel seed, which was largest feeding and other purposes, they carr 1875 tons, in 1873, 9,000, in 1874, 11,0 In food grains there had been very large increases, in 1 wheat carried in 1872 was 47,000 110, 51,000, in 1874, 97,000, and in tons. Inasmuch as cotton was source of revenue, it was satisfa they were keeping up profits from of which 15,000 tons were carried ed to 25,000. Salt was one of the ing the down traffic and as the disp up and down traffic of the railway goods, cocoanuts, and commissariat very little else to assist the down there were a number of empty doubt this was an unfortunate quite beyond the control of the utmost to encourage the down ing the merchants and public The directors had reduced the on salt, but the loss had been fully greater quantities carried. In the half year of 1875 the amount of 65,000 tons, while for the half year the amount was only 25,000 tons, off to the extent of 30,000. The occurred in cotton, cocoanuts, and com and there was also a slight falling off almost every other article there was crease. Groundnuts had become an of export to England, and bides and large advance. The Company carried amount of firewood at rates which unless an actual loss was made the be increased. The passenger traffic ant increase of £21,841, and proved the directors in stimulating it to power had been attended with G. I. P. line traversed a very thinly the country, and the passenger traffic a second or third rate character. £21,841, at least £5,000 was due H. R. H. The Prince of Wales to satisfaction the arrangements for the accommodation suits. When stating the profits also to state the expenditure. was happy to say that instead quantity of goods carried having a corresponding increase in expenditure ing charges had been £10,000 less six months of 1876. (Hear, hear.) that the able officers of the Company selves to their utmost to carry out the Board had constantly pressed Traffic Manager, Mr. Conder, had factorily as to the moral state of his there was great contentment amongst a thorough appreciation of what was their comfort. Mr. Juland Danvers India in order to make himself acqua dition of the various railways, had Board his satisfaction with the con ance of the G. I. P. line and stations the officers and staff. (Hear, Hear). to move the adoption of the report

the work. in the first went to show exerted them- efforts which to them. Their very satis- department, in which the servants, and one to promote who had visited ted with the con- expressed to the dition and appear- and the conduct of He begged formally ad accounts.

Mr. Nichol seconded the motion.

In answer to Mr. King, the Chairman said the Board would at the next half-yearly meeting give full information as to the state of the new roads and the line to the coal-fields. It was expected that the line to the coal-fields would have been opened by the 1st of April, but that appeared to have been a sort of 1st of April promise. A small quantity of coal had come down, but the directors were not in possession of sufficient information to speak on this point. The report and accounts were then adopted.

The retiring directors, Mr. Dickenson and Mr. Reid, were re-elected as was also Mr. Smith, the retiring auditor.

On the motion of Mr. inton, seconded by the Chairman, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. LeMesurier, the Agent, and all the heads of departments for their able administration of the Company's affairs.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was next proposed and the proceedings closed.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The Recent Changes of Temperature.—It is important that such changes have recently taken place in temperature of the atmosphere should not be treated with indifference. The public should be watchful of the effects which they frequently have on the body. The skin and the nervous system suffer severely—erysipelas, rheumatism, colds, sore throats, and many other complaints. generated through the above causes. above diseases show the tended to. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are dies, and eradicate the above attacks immediately they show themselves. The Ointment should be rubbed affected, and the Pills taken

THE A
the Appo

BAD B
E. 3 by
f. expo
fd, at t

IMAG
Mr. C.
peq t
for
Bu
he v
for

he ship Mongolia. The is damaged by sea-water and totally unfit.

Ri y SEAMEN.—Lewis Lumb and Jacob Kent the British ship County of Forfar, were yeste ntenced to six weeks' hard labour in the Hons Correction by C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police urt, for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to duty on board that ship, of which they are ar d seamen.

STAT ENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value silver in the Mint on the morning of the 19th Ju 1876 was Rs. 49,33,086; add silver received during week Rs. 7,21,678. The sum of Rs. 5,00,000 in new n was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. ,54,764. There is in addition 12,67,388 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

CRUEL TO ANIMALS.—A hack buggy driver, named Shaik H ssain Raj Ahmed, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly to rturing his horse, charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Succaram Byroo, a cart-driver, was ch ed at the instance of the same agent, before the same Magistrate yesterday, with cruelly torturing his bullo k and was fined Rs. 5.

MORT ARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registere during the week ending Tuesday, 27th June, was 313, being 43 less than in the preceding week, 53 less han the total of the week ending 29th June 1875, an 7 more than the mean of the corresponding period i the preceding five years. During the week, 255 birth were reported in the different districts of the city. T e deaths from small-pox were 16, or 3 less than las week, against 3 in the corresponding week of last yea , and an average of 17 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population wa 23.80.

FA TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held y terday at Parell Road, Pydownee, on view of the b y of Jairam Casseeram. Deceased was a goldsmith bout 66 years of age, who had met with an accide on the afternoon previous while endeavouring to get to a tram-car at Shaik Abdool Raymon Street while was in motion when he missed his footing and fell t the ground, the footboard of the car became entan ed with the clothes of the deceased, dragging him the ground and the right leg of the deceased wa n over by the wheel of the car, fracturing the ne and fearfully lacerating the flesh. Deceased was r oved to the J. J. Hospital, where he expired two h rs after admission. The following verdict was recor :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by i ries received by his having been accidentally run o by a tram-car."

TH ASSAULT CASE.—In March last, information was laid ore Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, by M Jewaji Sorabji, one of the Proprietors of the *Dec Herald* and "Poona Hotel," charging Mr. New e Framjee, the mail contractor, with assault. The s was heard by Dr. Fraser, and the accused was rged under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Cod ut after he was charged, it appears that the cas he application of the accused was transferred by District Magistrate to Mr. G. H. Johns, the Fir ssistant Collector and Magistrate. As Mr Jo was in the district, the case did not come up for hea until his return to Poona. On the 23rd instant the was called and Mr. Johns dismissed it after put a few questions to the complainant.—*Poona Obs*, June 29.

CHOLERA AT PAUNCHGUNNY.—We regret to hear that latest Monday evening telegrams via Satara were re ed here by relatives and friends of children up at a Diocesan Branch School of Paunchgunny, informing them of an outbreak of malignant cholera in the institution. The first who was attacked with the

healthy boy, aged about six years, the son Brierley, the schoolmaster, was seized and y sank and died. Two other youths, Rowel and ard, were stated to be lying in a dying state, but by the latest account received yesterday by telegram, they are reported to be "hopeful." This unusual visitation of cholera from which Paunchgunny hitherto had an immunity, has quite alarmed the European settlers; and we will not be surprised to hear that the scourge has been wafted up to Paunchgunny from the villages situated on the brow, and on the spurs of the Taighaut and Chicklee, where it is not unusual to hear of the natives—chiefly agriculturists at the close of the hot season and setting in of the monsoon—dying of cholera.—*Id.*

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Senior Magistrate of Police, as Chairman; Mr. Charles Levett Yeats and Mr. Narrayen Pandoorung as members of the Court.

The Court at first delivered its judgment in respect to the appeal of Cassinath Wittoba against the rate of assessment by the Municipal Commissioner of appellant's dhurumsalla, situated at Mahaluxmee, which was read by the Chairman and ran as follows:—From the evidence given before us it appears the house was built about 40 years ago by the appellant's father on a piece of ground at Mahaluxmee (and which ground the appellant states was directed to charity.) It was called Wittoba Mankojee's dhurumsalla, and it was rebuilt and much enlarged by the appellant in the present year. The appellant states his father used the house for religious purposes but not exclusively, as nearly all the persons that applied to him for it had the use of it without charge. A *gosai* is in charge of the premises who receives no wages but subsists on alms and who can be discharged at the pleasure of the appellant and who has authority from the appellant to permit sick persons, women and others coming to Mahaluxmee for religious or caste purposes to use and occupy the dhurumsalla for a day, at the utmost two days, if not occupied by the appellant or any other person occupying the place with his permission. The appellant comes and resides at the dhurumsalla once or twice a year and sometimes goes there with his children to reside during the week that the annual fair is held in connection of the anniversary day of the offerings to the goddess. The appellant permits his acquaintances and their families to make use of the dhurumsalla if sick, and on previously obtaining his permission. The appellant states that he knows of no legal restriction that would prevent him from selling or letting the house, but that he would not let or sell it on account of his religious feelings. There has been no formal dedication of the house to charity. The appellant has known of a dhurumsalla at Mahaluxmee being sold. The question we have to decide is whether the dhurumsalla is exclusively occupied for charitable purposes. Sir Erskine Perry, in his judgment in the case of the Advocate-General against Damodhur, says, page 529 of his Oriental Cases, "a great master of languages"—Sir William Grant—said "that word charity in its evident sense denotes all the good affections men ought to bear towards each other in its most restricted and common sense relief of the poor." That word generally means some benefit conferred on another, and may include all the purposes for which the dhurumsalla is used, except the occupation of it by the appellant and his family, and we cannot see how such an occupation can be considered a charitable purpose. Here is the person having the control of the property, enjoying it himself and we must consider he does derive a private advantage or benefit from such occupation and therefore the house is not occupied exclusively for a charitable purpose and the appeal dismissed.

The Court then proceeded to consider the appeal of Kursondas and Dhurmadas Davidas against the rate of assessment by the Municipal Commissioner of their landed property at Mahaluxmee.

Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey), instructed by Mr. Hutchinson, the Assessor and Assistant Municipal Commissioner, appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Balcrishna Wassedew for the appellant.

Mr. Balcrishna at the opening of this case addressed the Court, stating that the building in question consisted of a chawl and a dhurumsalla adjoining, built some 150 or 200 years ago by the forefathers of his clients who are two brothers and who own it as their joint property. It has been ever since it was built dedicated exclusively for charitable and religious purposes, and he was able to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that as such it would not be liable to any assessment, and that since the appeal it has been decided by the Municipal Commissioner that the chawl adjoining the dhurumsalla was exempt from assessment, and that the Court was now only to find whether the dhurumsalla was not exempt also. He proceeded to call witnesses.

Kursondas Davidas was then called and examined by Mr. Balcrishna. He said—I live on my property at Barbai Mohla. I know the dhurumsalla at Mahaluxmee built by my grandfather Morojee Purshotum, about 150 years ago. It is used for religious purposes and sick people reside there for a change, and for the purpose of making vows to the goddess. It is also used by travellers. I keep the place in repair. I or family never go there to reside in the dhurumsalla. The dhurumsalla is at present in my charge; formerly my man had charge of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford—I know the worshippers who reside in the Mahaluxmee Temple. I know Narayen Wittoo; he resides in my chawl that adjoins the dhurumsalla (this is the man called into Court). I or my brother never slept in the dhurumsalla of a night or any of our relatives. Any person who wishes to use the dhurumsalla is required to come to my place for permission. About a month ago the female members of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett's family had gone there to perform some religious ceremonies, and I heard they had come back about 9 o'clock of that the dhurumsalla the year before last. I have a while at present, two of my wives died. My children were kept in the the dhurumsalla. I have kept salla for the last five years. I do not dhurumsalla. I do not know what my antecedents there is no legal restriction from doing so.

Three other witnesses were examined and the appeal was postponed for further hearing to the 3rd proximo, and the hearing of the two remaining appeals, that of Morojee Cassinath and Mocklall Atmaram, and other Municipal cases were also postponed to that date.

The Court then proceeded to hear the opium case that was set down in the calendar, in which a Mahomedan, named Hussain Sydoo Meya stood charged with selling opium without a license from the Commissioner of Customs.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution, and the prisoner was not represented by counsel.

The prisoner was arrested in a coffee shop at the market selling opium by means of marked money, and when arrested there was found four tolas of opium in his possession.

The evidence for the prosecution was closed and one witness for the defence was examined. Prisoner proposed to call others who were not present in Court. The case was thereupon adjourned for further hearing to Monday next, the 3rd proximo.

HIGH COURT.—29TH JUNE.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KT.)

ABDOOLALI FUTTEHBHOY VS. ABDOOLALI HABIBOOLA.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Mooljee and Bomanjee, for the plaintiff, applied for a consent decree. Defendant, who appeared in person, consented. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 9,751, with costs as between attorney and client, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

S. H. HARRISON VS. ALBERT KUNKLER.

Mr. Fox, for defendant, applied for three months time to file a written statement, and that the hearing be postponed until the 29th October next. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, for the plaintiff, consented; and the case was postponed accordingly.

JOOSUF HAJI AHMED VS. ALI ABDOOLA.

Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Pollock, for defendant, applied for a consent decree that the accounts between the parties, who were partners as horse-dealers, be taken.

Mr. Purcell, with the Advocate General, for the plaintiff, said he would agree if the defendant brought Rs. 50,000 into Court.

Mr. Gill said his client was not only the partner, but the working partner, and his money, about Rs. 10,000, was locked up in Court. He had paid into Court the money he was ordered to pay, and now there was nothing but to take the accounts.

The application not being consented to, the case would come on for hearing in its turn.

IMPORTANT ARGUMENT IN A SUIT BY THE LONDON BANK.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. FURDOONJEE COWASJEE MODY.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before Sir Charles Sargent, before the hearing of the abovementioned suit commenced, Mr. Gill, the counsel for the defendant, raised certain preliminary objections which, had they prevailed, would have sent a thrill of joy through the body of unfortunate contributories of the Bank. Mr. Farran and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the Bank, and Mr. Gill, with Mr. Ardaseer Kapadia, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, for the defendant.

Mr. Farran said the suit was brought to recover, under the balance order of the 26th January 1871, the sum of Rs. 4,000 due on 50 shares, of which defendant was the registered holder.

Mr. Gill said this case was similar to the last one against Rustomjee Cowasjee Soortee, which was dismissed with costs the other day, but he thought it would not be necessary to trouble his Lordship to go into the case because he had a preliminary objection to take. Section 112 of Act 9 of 1871 (which was read) fixes the period of limitation for a call made by a joint stock company, under any statute, to be three years; while the period under a foreign judgment was six years. Now, the order or foreign judgment, under which the balance order was made, was dated the 28th July 1870, so that whether the Bank proceeded under the foreign judgment or under the Companies Act for calls, the was barred by the statute of limitations. Mr. Gill confessed he was surprised that the objection had not been taken before in other cases. The learned counsel thought his Lordship would prefer taking a short cut, and putting an end to the fearful persecution which had been going on here for some years past in the name of this Bank. The balance order, the learned advocate submitted, could not be called a judgment, and section 116 of the Act gave only six years to a foreign judgment. Mr. Gill therefore submitted that these objections were fatal to the suit, and that it was barred by the statute. It was the judgment under the Chief Clerk's certificate which settled a party to be a contributory; the balance order could not have been made without a previous judgment.

The Judge said this was not a call made by a company but by the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Gill said it had been held in English cases that a company does not die as long as the Chief Clerk's certificate remains. The company was not extinct; it had appointed its own liquidators, and it was the liquidators who made the call. represent the company, but they are not the company. The call is made by the Court, suggested no doubt by the liquidators. The word judgment is used in a large sense; any decision or order of a foreign court is treated as a judgment.

Mr. Gill said there could not be an order without a judgment. They stated first the Chief Clerk's certificate, and then they stated the order; and the former only could be treated as a foreign judgment.

The Judge said there was the order of the Court, which could not be disputed once the defendant came under the jurisdiction.

Mr. Gill contended that they could not sue upon the order, they must go back to the Chief Clerk's certificate to see whether defendant had been settled upon the list by the Chief Clerk. That judgment of the Chief Clerk was made more than three years ago.

The Judge said that was an order in general terms. Then came an individual order of the 26th January 1871.

Mr. Gill said that was made in pursuance of the former order of the 28th July 1870. They could not make a call upon defendant unless his name appeared in the Chief Clerk's certificate. They could not sue without going back to the Chief Clerk's certificate. Nothing settled defendant upon the list but the Chief Clerk's certificate. All those orders proceeded on the assumption that he had been settled on the list. The Chief Clerk's certificate was the only judgment; the others were only orders, and not judgments; and the learned counsel could not see how the Court could come to any other conclusion. He was in Court the other day to hear the argument; and it was admitted by plaintiff's counsel that the Chief Clerk's certificate was the only judgment.

The Judge, without calling upon Mr. Farran to reply, said he was of opinion that this case did not fall under section 112 of the Act of 1871. This was not a call made by a company, but a call made by the Court of Chancery. Now, if the balance order was a judgment, the six years' limit had not expired. It was argued that the Chief Clerk's certificate was the judgment, but not the balance order. In his Lordship's opinion the actual ground of obligation which created the cause of action was the balance order. If they went back to the certificate, they might as well go back to the Act; and it would be difficult to say where to stop. In either view, his Lordship was of opinion that the claim was not barred.

Mr. Gill then said he had another preliminary objection. He understood his Lordship to rule that his client was sued upon the balance order. He would therefore ask for the original, a copy was not sufficient.

Mr. Farran said this question was argued before a full Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley. All those questions were fully gone into, and decided in favour of the Bank.

The Judge.—If it has been held so by the Court of Appeal, I have nothing to do but to follow it.

Mr. Farran.—I was wrong. It was not an order of the Appeal Court. However, my learned friend may raise his objection when I tender the document.

Issues were then raised in the case as follows:—1. Whether there is any balance order? 2. If there is, whether it was obtained by fraud? 3. Whether the Court of Chancery had jurisdiction to place defendant on the list of contributories? 4. Whether the defendant is liable to pay any, and what sum?

Mr. Gill said the defence on the second issue was that the Court was deceived in putting defendant on the list of contributories, not by the fraud of the company, but of some third person.

Mr. Farran stated the plaintiffs' case, which, he said, was an ordinary one. The call order was in respect of fifty shares in plaintiffs' company. They had in this case the original notice sent to defendant that the list of contributories was to be settled before the Court of Chancery. Defendant, on receipt of that notice, sent a letter dated 9th September 1867 to the board in London, stating his objections to the effect that he did not get a single share, that he never signed the deed in English, and that he never executed the memorandum or articles of association. The letter of application signed in Gujeratee, asked for 500 shares and was dated from Golwar Street, Bombay. The signature on that letter was similar to the signature on the letter of application; both were in Guzeratee; and therefore they might assume that the English signature was written by somebody else. In another letter, defendant asked for a merciful consideration of the case, saying he was not a shareholder; and that if the plaintiffs put him on the list notwithstanding, they would do so at their own risk and peril.

The usual documents used in London Bank cases were put in, including the list of contributories.

Mr. Gill contended that the list could not be received under section 77 of the Indian Evidence Act, as it was not the original, or an attested copy produced by the the fact that the defendant, but by some one else. Witness did not think it was his duty to do so, it was the duty of the solicitors. The signature to the memorandum and articles of association was in English characters, and defendant was not called Mody or a priest, but was described as a merchant. Witness was remunerated here by a commission on the sums recovered. Witness was thus "living on velvet" (as Mr. Gill called it), and the liquidators paid the expenses of these trials. Witness could not say why the suit against defendant was not brought until 1876, although he was settled on the list in 1867 and the call was made in 1870. Dossabhoy Hormusjee Rennie was not witness's friend, nor was he the jackal who was sent about among the contributories. Witness did not call him a go-between; he employed no go-betweens to settle suits for him. Witness knew Mr. Jeejeebhoy Lamna, who was a director before witness came out to Bombay. He generally came to see witness; but he (witness) settled suits. He sometimes sent for him.

To Mr. Starling—The suggestion that I divide commission with anybody is utterly untrue. I sometimes consult Jeejeebhoy Lamna, because he was a director at the time. I never sent him after contributories. I have never employed Dossabhoy in any matter of the Bank; and he never came to the Bank at my request.

Mr. Gill, for the defendant, submitted that the plaintiffs had failed to identify the defendant with the person whose name appeared on the list; and that the Chief Clerk was deceived as to the address. No proof was adduced to show that the defendant applied for any shares or received any, or that he paid the deposit money. The deposit was actually paid by one Sookhdial and it was not shown that he had any authority from defendant. The defendant's signature was not proved. The learned counsel submitted that, in a case like this, very strict proof should be required, which was wanting here.

The defendant was then called.

Furdoonjee Cowasjee Mody said—I am a Parsee priest. I was never engaged in mercantile transactions. I never applied for any shares, although I dealt in shares. I have bought and sold shares for the last eighteen years. (The letter of application is shown.) This is not my signature, nor is it like my signature. In 1864, I lived in Golwar, the name of a street behind the Sir Jamsetjee family house in the Fort. In December of that year, I had not the means of incurring liabilities to the extent of Rs.50,000.

The Judge—That was just the sort of people who applied for shares.

Mr. Starling—Dr. Diver for instance, who applied for shares, worth lakhs of rupees.

Defendant continued—This is an application for 500 shares. I never authorised any person to sign that application for me. I never gave any body permission to do some. I cannot read or write English. I never received a letter of allotment or any shares from the plaintiffs' company. I have had no dealings whatever with the Bank. I never paid any deposit money into the Bank of Hindustan on account of the London Bank, and never authorised anybody to pay. I dont know any person of the name of Sookhdial.

The defendant's examination was not closed when the Court adjourned until to-day.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 29TH JUNE.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

MARKET FRAUDS AGAIN.

Shaik Deen Mahomed Wulloo Peer Mahomed was charged with taking a gratification or reward other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act, he being a public servant in the employ of the Municipality. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

Mr. Inverarity in opening the case said as the prisoner was not defended he only proposed stating the case as briefly as possible. The prisoner was employed as a sub-inspector in the Municipal Markets, and holding considerable power which he abused by extorting money from certain fisherwomen. This was brought to the notice of the authorities, and steps were immediately taken to find out the truth of this statement, and Mr. Brewin, a police inspector, was placed in charge of the case. The prisoner was watched, and Rs. 3 were seen to be paid him, which had been previously marked by Mr. Brewin. The prisoner made a statement that he had received this money on account of stall rent from one Succaram, and on his being asked to point out Succaram, he referred to another person named Somjee, who, he said, had seen Succaram pay him this stall rent. Somjee, however, denied having seen anything of the kind.

Howlee, a fisherwoman, said she was employed by for him in the Nall Bazaar. She knew the prisoner, who market and was aware that he had been taken into custody by the police. He took her fish with that of a woman's, named Shimger, to Mr. Watson's bungalow, she did not accompany the fish, but her master and Shimger did. The prisoner that evening told Shimger and Nuthoo to see him next morning, and asked them to pay him something and he would not let them go to the police office, but would get them discharged from the bungalow direct; but if they would not pay him anything he would take away their fish again. Three rupees were then offered to the prisoner who would not take them, but said he would see Nuthoo and Shimger again that morning. Mr. Brewin gave her Rs. 3 and showed her they were marked. He told her what to do with them. The same evening she saw the prisoner, who asked her for the Rs. 3 that they had agreed to pay, and she gave him the marked rupees. She next saw the prisoner immediately after he was arrested.

By the prisoner.—I myself paid you the Rs. 3, no Rs. 4 for rent. I don't know what you mean by Rs. 4. You never had me fined. I was fined by another sepoy.

Nuthoo Shewdeen, and Shimger, another women, gave similar evidence.

Patrick Charles Higgins, Superintendent of the Municipal Markets in Bombay, said he resided at the Crawford Market which is close to where the refuse is thrown. Mr. Watson was my predecessor. He left the Municipal service about 12 years ago. I know the prisoner; he was a sub-inspector of markets until taken into custody on this charge. He was in charge of the Nall Bazaar and Bhooleshwar markets and has been employed since 1874 as sub-inspector. He was a peon during the Market Frauds Case. He was paid out of the Municipal fund, and his duties were to see to the cleanliness of the markets and to the quality of the food exposed for sale. It was not a part of his duty to receive stall rents. I remember the 14th April, and in consequence of information I received that day, I communicated with Mr. Mills, the Superintendent of Police, and the next morning I saw the prisoner in custody. On Friday morning he placed two women before me, but none of the three witnesses, and I did not give orders for the fish of either of them to be destroyed. The prisoner had no authority to order fish to be destroyed before I condemned it.

By the prisoner—You had no authority to collect rent.

Q. Is it not the fact that I have several times collected rent and got receipts from you?—A.—I do not remember; I have given you receipts to deliver to parties. The witness then called for Mr. Higgins' book in which such receipts are entered, and His Lordship ordered it to be brought.

Henry Brewin, Inspector of Police, said—I remember the 14th April. I received certain instructions on that day and made arrangements to meet Howlee at o'clock on that day. She was brought to me by a sepoy, and from information she gave me I handed her Rs. 3 that I had previously marked with H. J. B. under the chin of the Empress' head on each rupee. These are the three. I gave her instructions about the Rs. 3 and ordered one of my sepoys, Ramchunder Bhimrow, to keep Howlee in sight, and another sepoy, Tatia, I ordered to watch the prisoner. The same evening Tatia gave me information that the rupees had been paid to the prisoner. I followed the prisoner up and asked him if he had any money in his possession. He said he had and handed me Rs. 3 from his pocket which were the same as those I had given Howlee. I asked him where he had got them from; and he told me they were given him by one Succaram as rent for a stall. I asked him to point out the person and he took me to the vegetable market. When there he enquired for one Somjee, who, he said, had witnessed the payment of Rs. 4 by Succaram. He could not find Somjee nor Succaram. I took him again next morning and he could not find Succaram. He found Somjee, who said he had not witnessed the payment of Rs. 4 by Succaram.

Tatia Luximon and Ramchunder Bhimrow, police sepoys, both confirmed the evidence of Mr. Brewin.

Mr. Inverarity then put in the prisoner's examination before the magistrate, and this closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner left his case in the hands of the jury and said he had children to support.

His Lordship in passing sentence said—Prisoner at the bar, you must have been in the service of the Municipality during the time when a number of sepoys in the employ of the Municipality were sentenced for a similar offence. You do not seem to have taken warning by the punishment they received, which was comparatively light. The public must be protected and these poor people prevented from being imposed upon by such men as you. The sentence of the Court is that you be rigorously imprisoned for 18 calendar months.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Wittoo Bhewjee was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in causing the death of one Babia Rama. Mr. Turner appeared on behalf of the prosecution and Mr. Kirkpatrick defended the prisoner.

Mr. Turner, in opening the case, said the prisoner was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder and he would state the case as briefly as possible. He would show them that the prisoner caused the death of Babia by throwing him down and stamping on him. He would not ask them to hold that he went to the house purposely to do this deed, for that would be murder, but would ask them to hold that he did know, or must have known, that death would probably result from the blows. He would bring the evidence of eye-witnesses to show how it was done. The prosecution think that the prisoner did not do his crime in any violent manner and have therefore only charged him with culpable homicide.

Bapoo Rama, the brother of the deceased, said at the and poured some found that Babia was dead and gave information to a knew the prisoner's niece. She ed and visited him every third or house. She was with him about two days death.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick—I was sitting in the of my room when this occurred. I had not asleep. I was asleep till 12 o'clock. At o'clock I awoke. It is true that the deceased shouting awoke me. I don't know how long he was up there. I saw him at 7 o'clock going up to his room and did not see him during the interval.

Dr. Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, and Police Surgeon, remembered reviewing the body of the deceased and found no external marks on the body. He afterwards made a *post mortem* examination of the body and found that the liver was enormously large and there was fatty degeneration of it; the kidney and heart also had fatty degeneration. The right kidney was also ruptured and a quantity of blood and serum round it. The immediate cause of death was hæmorrhage of the heart, and he thought that a stamp on the chest might have produced it. He examined the stomach but could detect no smell of alcohol.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick—I don't think that mental excitement would have been sufficient in this case to cause death. A blow on the chest would not rupture the kidney; that may have been caused by his falling on the door sill.

Narrain deposed to living at Mahim in the same house the deceased. I remember the night of the death of Babia. My room was on the ground floor. While sleeping I was roused by a noise and heard the words, "let go, let go." When I came out of my room I saw the prisoner stamp twice on Babia. It was moonlight, quite sufficient to see by. Choodajee brought a light and some water. The prisoner went away before the light was brought.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick—I was about a yard from where the deceased was lying when the light was brought. When I saw the prisoner he was not touching him but I saw him stamp twice.

Mr. Turner then briefly recapitulated the evidence, and Mr. Kirkpatrick briefly addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The jury after retiring for a short time returned a verdict of not guilty. Prisoner was accordingly discharged.

THEFT.

Ali Rajbhoy was charged with committing theft of coin amounting to Rs. 2-11. He was seen to enter a Marwaree's shop, in which one of the partners was sleeping. He then placed his hand in a box and took out Rs. 2-11. An alarm was immediately given by a Marwaree in a neighbouring shop and the prisoner was arrested. He pleaded in his defence that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing. Before the magistrate he said I have nothing to say here. His Lordship remarked that during the last 13 years the prisoner had been convicted of 30 offences, 9 of them for stealing, and sentenced him to 7 years transportation.

ANOTHER CRICKET MATCH AT DEOLALEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Deolalee Depôt Cricket Club has tried its fortune once again with the Byculla School Cricket Club, in a match played on Monday, the 26th inst., but even this third attempt of the D. D. Club to gain a victory has proved utterly fruitless. Had we been living in the good old times when the gods aided their proteges, no doubt old Mars would have lent a helping hand to his persevering "sons" in their praiseworthy attempts to beat the Byculla School boys at cricket; but, unfortunately for them, "times are altered;" the gods have taken an everlasting flight before the rapid advance of civilization, and man has been left to fight his own battles without the aid of superhuman agency.

The two elevens were on the ground punctually at 2 p.m. when the weather was delightfully cool and play commenced almost immediately after. The Deolalee Club lost the toss and was sent in. In the first innings it scored 39 runs. The B. S. Club followed and made 65 runs. Their opponents then went in for the second innings fully prepared to make a score which would fairly astonish the boys. They commenced steadily, and at first it appeared that their expectations were to be verified, but after the fall of the first with the exception of Sergt. Tracey, they of and, on the last wicket falling, announced. The boys could scarcely contain was in quick succession, and many very good-naturedly by the men. They followed and won an easy victory by 9 wickets and 5 runs.

En passant, it may be mentioned that the playing on the whole on both sides was very good. The men bowled round arm exceedingly well and so swiftly that the boys were compelled out of regard for their shins to use leggurds which they have it seems hitherto considered unnecessary. The following are the scores:—

D. D. C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Corpl Burnes, b Boilean	1	b Mr Smith	3
Sergt Tracy, st Boilean	3	b Mr Smith	21
Pt Burnes, st Mr Smith	8	b Boilean	0
Gr Smith, b Mr Smith	1	b Mr Smith	5
Pt Warren, c Kelly	7	c Corke	0
Pt Kingsberry, st Mr Smith	8	c Fernandez	5
Sergt Fletcher, b Boilean	0	b Boilean	[illegible]
Sergt Carrington, b Boilean	0	b Boilean	[illegible]
Pt Glennon, b Mr Smith	3	b Mr Smith	[illegible]
Pt Webber, not out	1	b Boilean	0
Mr Shoeane, b Mr Smith	3	not out	2
Byes	4	Byes	1
Total	39		38

B. E. S. S. C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Strip, b Smith	31	b Smith	[illegible]
Mr Smith, self out	7		
R Boilean, c Smith	0	not out	7
F Hanson, b Smith	1		
E Horne, b Smith	9		
H Corke, b Burnes	7		
W Kelly, c Burnes	0		
W Fernandez, b Burnes	0		
E Vane, c Burnes	5		
J Mannings, not out	0		
P Clifford, b Warren	2		
Byes	7	Byes	4
Wides	5		
Total	65	Total	20

INDIAN EXRATCTS.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

(*To the Editor of the "Pioneer."*)

SIR,—Captain Hogg's letter in your issue of the 19th instant, rightly lays down the distinction between mounted infantry and dismounted cavalry, and as it is a subject of considerable importance, I should like to have my say in the matter. The first and chief object to be gained by mounted infantry is, I take it to enable a body of trained men, ready to fight on foot on any ground, to accomplish a double or triple march, if necessary, for days together, whether in pursuit of an enemy alone, or in a company of cavalry and artillery, or to place them suddenly on the flank or rear of an enemy standing fast. Now, to accomplish this, it is not at all necessary that the infantry should be mounted on expensive cavalry horses, or that they should be able to ride like cavalry troopers. It is eno if they are mounted on animals like country tattoos, a they can stick on their saddles while the animals are at a walk. This consideration at once obviates the c tion that might naturally be raised to the employme any such body on the score of expense, for the Govern in India at least, has difficulty enough to mou cavalry. But then arises this question that is a wasteful employment of the strength of animal to put the weight on its back, would it n be better to utilise the same power in drawing rather than carrying? In other words, would it not be better to have a series of light carts carrying two men each so as to transport double the number with the same animal power? Of course it will be said that carts pre-suppose roads; but, as a matter of fact, armies, or even detachments, almost invariably operate by roads; and such a light cart as the common ekka of this country will go over almost anything in the shape of a road. It is well known that ekkas often travel thirty to forty miles daily, and the advantage that would be gained by being able to move a body of infantry about the country at this rate on a campaign can scarcely be overrated. I do not see why the horses should not be both driven and ridden, that is, when they had gone as far as the state of the road rendered practicable, half the detachment at any rate (perhaps whole if they road by turns) could mount and pro horse-back. But to attain the full useful result f an organisation, it is imperatively necessary th or horses so employed should include a cer for commissariat and ammunition purposes great coats or blankets, if possible the knaps first reserve of ammunition and three four days' besides, of course, a supply of forage for the varying with the nature of the country, should be c You will then have a really efficient able body capable of marching thirty miles a day, fighting at the end of it, and to a certain extent self-dep dent. Nor would the cost be very great. Such animals I am contemplating could in Northern India at least readily purchased for Rs. 60 each, and light bamb carts without harness for a regiment more; 350 ho and carts about Rs. 70,000, and in peace time ways of utilising the whole establish to be through the commissariat, but I certainly would not until war broke out to raise it. I have not gone into question of the least number of men that would have to be left in charge of the horses while the rest were in action, because that would be common to every proposal of the kind. Mares and geldings should alone be employed if possible, and some simple means of hobbling the animals ought to minimize the number of men that would be practically non-effective.

I think few officers who served in the Oudh and Rohilcund campaigns of 1858 will not acknowledge what an invaluable aid such a body of mounted infantry would have been to our army.

E. E.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

... attached to the ... pronounced insufficient in ... dragging of the car was ... prohibited. We understand that ... expressed their willingness to meet the ... Joint Magistrate, and asked for half an hour's ... purpose. But this, it is said, was peremptorily ... the Commissioner declined to take on himself the ... bility of overruling the local authorities, and the ... not moved.

... rday next is the only remaining, and the last, day ... which the car can be drawn this year, and the proprietors have appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor, by telegraph, to interfere, and accord the necessary permission.

This, as we have said, is the account of the case given by one side; and, if it is to be depended on, we think there can be little doubt that the action of the local authorities has been needlessly obstructive and irritating. The drawing of the car being recognised as a necessary religious ceremony, which may be regulated by the authorities so as to prevent danger to human life, but should not be otherwise interfered with, it is, to say the least, strange that there should, year after year, be all this doubt and contention about the character of the precautions necessary. If the proprietors this year had really, as they allege, done what they had been required to do before, and what experience had shown to be sufficient for safety, there is a priori reason for regarding the imposition of novel conditions on them as vexatious; and, if they complied, to all intents and purposes, as they further allege, with these novel conditions, and were even willing to fulfil to the letter the Joint Magistrate's interpretation of them, there can really be no valid excuse for a course of action calculated to offend the prejudices of a large body of people.

It is asserted that the crowd were very rough ... by the police ... there may be in this, well, excited as the crowd probably were, a certain amount of roughness was probably unavoidable in maintaining order.

THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC.

(*Madras Times.*)

It is stated in a Calcutta paper that a circular is going the rounds of the European community of a somewhat novel character. It is proposed to establish a political association in the Metropolis to represent the opinions of the European community, and the association is to be the exponent, in particular, of non-official interests in the country, because the recent course of legislation is represented to have been such as to threaten "great evil and injustice." In short, the projected association, we apprehend, is to do for the European community in India what another association is supposed to do for the natives; but, for our own part, we do not see the necessity of anything more than a free Press to represent the views of the European community upon all topics of public interest. That is to say, if the English Press in India were properly supported by the English community, which it is not. The Press, like other things Indian, is capable of immense development, and that development will come for it some day or other; but, at present, its usefulness, capable of any expansion, is curtailed, in a measure, by the economies and the narrowmindedness of those who owe very much to it. A Press, for example, to have great influence, must have a great circulation, but in what fashion, we would ask, do the European community set about the work of furthering that circulation and influence? The members therefore at quite unnecessary pains to economise the expense of their newspaper, whatever that paper may be, by clubbing together in Societies and Messes to make one copy do the work of a dozen, and then, with scant justice, the community complain that the Press is not equal to the duty of representing their opinions, and ask for something more to supplement its influence? The project in question proposes, we read, "to watch the course of legislation and policy, both in England and India, to advocate purity, efficiency, and economy, in the administration, and to guard the interests of the tax-payers;" but this is, after all, only the proper mission of a free Press, which mission the Indian Press fulfils to the best of its ability even now.

It is difficult to see what real influence a political association of the non-official class could exercise over a Government that is well nigh as despotic as any Government can be. How could they express it? Public meetings, and public speeches criticising the acts of Government, would be neither adviseable nor useful in a country such as this, and if the association were not snubbed soon out of existence by Lord Salisbury, it would, perhaps, expire of the indifference of the Government at Simla. Sooner or later, the association would have to go to the Press as the exponent of their opinions, whatever those might be, when, of course, the original purpose of the association would be lost altogether. Of this we may be assured, that, if the Government of India is indifferent to the temperate and useful criticism of the Indian Press—which we do not think it is,—it is not likely to trouble itself much about the ... of associational oratory, a thing that is always ... acing than print.

... Association—with whose views indeed ... political ... ght acquaintance—may aspire to ... buffer, if not plate-layer, between the ... that of Downing Street, and between the two, and to modify on itself the cuffs the one lends the other. If so, we don't envy the association of its self-imposed task. Though the two Governments may at times disagree, it would be as ill-judged for a political association to interfere between them, as to propose to settle a dispute 'twixt man and wife. The Association under the circumstances would have neither the favour of the Governor-General nor the Secretary State, and if it had not so much even as the *consideration* of the Government, it could not live. In a word, we don't see where its influence, its weight, or political character is to come from.

It is in nowise denied "that to watch the course of legislation, and policy, to advocate purity, efficiency, and economy, and to guard the interests of the tax-payers," are not motives worthy of all admiration, but we think the Press of India is as equal to this duty as any institution in India can possibly be; the only misfortune is, that it is not more cordially supported in its task that is. The European community, and the upper class of natives, are ready enough to take their grievances to the Press, and to seek its protection whenever they need it; but, speaking generally, the newspaper reading public of India are morally blind to what they ought to see—that the influence of the Press is their own.

"VANITY FAIR" ON GREAT BRITAIN IN INDIA.

(*To the Editor of the "Englishman."*)

Sir,—With reference to your recent notice of an article in *Vanity Fair*, which places the past and present relations of Great Britain with India in a false and absurd light, pointing to an alleged unfair debt to India of hundreds of millions sterling, I also beg to appeal to facts and ask all men—was there ever so generous, so unselfish, so utterly foolish a set of conquerors as the British in India? Look, what the Greeks, Romans, Saxons, Normans, French, Turks, and other conquering nations took of the spoil of conquered lands under nature's law, that might is right! And in this continent, also, look what the Tartars, Pathans and Moguls took, and what they gave to their followers. Look, what Nadir Shah took out of the country! What would the Great Napoleon and the French have done, had it been the destiny of India to fall a prey at their feet? What, also, would any other country, but moral God-fearing Britain, have done as province after province of this country became her private property? The land was not parcelled out among the conquerors and their kith and kin, nor were the profits of the soil squandered on the courts, and palaces, and personal pleasures of a newly-imposed aristocracy of the conquerors. They simply swept away a worn-out tyrannical Government and a host of smaller tyrannies, and set up as true and just a Government everywhere, as a careful economy and the degradation of the people, among whom they moved could admit of. They gave up their lives and all that is worth living for, for this end—they, the conquerors, taking the scanty allowances of ill-paid servants of a Government, and a treasury, that they themselves had established and maintained intact for the benefit of their newly-acquired charge. The spoils of conquest they handed back to the conquered. The private proprietary right of the pergunnas of Bengal, which are morally and legally as much the private property of the conquering power, as any British nobleman's estate can be called his own by criminal folly of stupendous magnitude—that power threw down to be scrambled for among the strongest and craftiest adventurers in Bengal. Considering private title in Bengal alone, Great Britain, in virtue of Municipal rights only, apart from her imperial interest as conqueror and lord paramount of India, might as an absentee landlord of the Bengal pergunnas in her civil capacity, be now drawing more than fifty millions sterling a year of rents, net profits, without a single claim upon her beyond such care of the land and tenantry as is expected from a good landlord—but all the then and subsequent profits from the land, the representative of the conquering power for the time being, sacrificed with the confirmation of the ten years' land-settlement. ... need be said about that—the annals of each ... in Bengal if made known would disclose a fear... league of crimes of every kind and hue that ... round the acquisition of the ill-gotten properties ... now stand on the grand Provincial Revenue-roll, ... that formed the subject of the great scramble for ... land, after the decennial settlement had been made ... manent. The conqueror won all, and laid all at the feet of the conquered, and has gradually taught the conquered to write and talk him out of every position almost, that was essential even for his own safety as an alien ... in the land—not to mention that it was imperative ... until at ... to retain if he would do his duty ... Britons, isolated waifs in the valleys and live there, as it were, by sufferance, ... conquered land, upon by disingenuous wiles of the most crafty and most cowardly race in the world, who, by making ... ols of these noble, generous, brave, blind, confiding, foolish conquerors, have taken the lion's share of good things and come to reap all the benefits of British worth and British might, and untold sacrifice. The individual Briton may well be amazed at his position in India, and wonder, like Clive, at the moderation of the conqueror, and, feeling the incongruity of circumstances, desires to quit the land and the people, and to depart in peace, and to end a connection that is so wickedly misrepresented and so wilfully misunderstood in some quarters at home, and therefore, perhaps, abroad.

Frenchmen and other European foreigners of Mofussil

OPEN[illegible] BANGALORE RINK

(*From a Correspondent of the "Madras Times."*)

Bangalore, June 22.

The great event of the season came off yesterday, namely, the opening of the first Skating Rink in Southern India. Captain Taylor, the energetic proprietor, had issued invitations far and wide, to which the fashion and beauty of Bangalore heartily responded. The scene inside the large building, devoted to rinking, was as pretty as it was novel to most of those who beheld it. The large rink is an immense room, with a beautifully smoothed asphalte floor, which, by the universal acknowledgment of old hands, or, to write more appropriately, old feet, was pronounced perfect. The walls and ceiling were most tastefully decorated with baskets of flowers and hanging garlands, and as the "shades of evening fell," the room was beautifully lighted up, adding greatly to the brilliancy of the scene. We were surprised to see how large a gathering of fair women and brave men had assembled to show us the art of rinking. As usual, the ladies carried the palm for graceful motion; one little lady, in particular, won universal admiration by the quiet swan-like grace with which she glided along, apparently forgetful of all but the pleasurable exercise. Above this rink is an enormous room, part of which is luxuriously furnished as a drawing room, in which ... comfort and do justice to the refreshments of all kinds which may be had on the premises at moderate prices. All the rules and regulations of the rink have been carefully studied, with the view of securing the comfort of the votaries of rinking. Out of doors, is another rink, which will doubtless find favour in rinkers' eyes in the cool of the morning or in the evening, for the mornings and evenings at Bangalore are delightfully cool now. We wish the projector and proprietor of the rink, Captain Taylor, every success, and we feel sure his enterprising spirit will procure him many grateful thanks from the "jeunesse doree" of Southern India.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

MODERN CAVALRY.

The influences of the progress of science upon the art of modern war have become the commonplaces of history. When breech-loading weapons were first introduced on the Continent for sporting purposes they were generally by Englishmen stigmatised as vain and trumpery inventions. Who could then foresee that within a quarter of a century the breech-loading long-range rifle would have revolutionised armies and necessitated a total change in military tactics? Even now there is a perfect rage throughout Europe for new inventions that may render further developments absolutely requisite. No branch of the service has felt these improvements more decidedly than the cavalry, or has been compelled to accommodate itself more quickly to the conditions of its altered role. For more than half a century the palmy days of cavalry have been gradually declining, and, after the meeting of France and Austria on the plains of Lombardy, the students of war openly declared that its use had passed away for ever in the face of improved small arms and rifled cannon. Undoubtedly the cavalry on both sides in that short and sharp campaign had shown themselves singularly impassive. France had never been very eminent in its native mounted warriors, and even the brilliant successes of Murat in former days were mainly due to a strong admixture of German and Polish horsemen. In the Italian campaign the mismanagement of the Austrian cavalry was as remarkable as the apathy of the French. Yet when the former met the Prussians in 1866 they completely retrieved their lost laurels. No more splendid feat of arms has ever been performed than that which stemmed for a time the onward rush of the victorious Prussians at the close of the day of Koniggratz, and thus enabled the shattered and demoralised legions of Benedek to pass the Elbe and escape the disgrace of a surrender. But the brilliant conduct of the Austrian horsemen was lost sight of in the signal defeat of the Austrian nation, and the needle-gun seemed to have rung the last knell of that arm around which still hung some of the halo of ancient ... immediately took the lead in military progress, which she has since successfully maintained. But, to the surprise of everyone, instead of making reductions in the cavalry branch of her army, she largely increased that arm of her military service, while at the same time she introduced a complete change in its system of use and action. When in 1870, she swept on in one tide of unbroken success up to the very gates of Paris, no troops earned a more brilliant reputation than the regenerated cavalry of the German army. Then it was that the horsemen of every Power in Europe felt that a new era had dawned for them; and while some of the old school still lingered with regret over the simple but heroic action of the cavalry of ancient days, the young and energetic recognised the higher and nobler career before them, as one that specially demanded and developed the exercise of individual gallantry, boldness, and enterprise.

What was the great change that had led to such splendid results as were achieved by the German horse? The military capacity of Von Moltke had recognised that in the rapid movements of modern armies early and trustworthy information must become of paramount importance. The old system of using large bodies of cavalry was made ... ties that, spreading like a net ... of the gathering German hosts, screened all their movements and detected those of the enemy. The French were utterly wanting in the special instruction that made this system of action so valuable, and they yielded before it almost without an effort. They proved at Worth, and Mars-la-Tour, and at Sedan that in heroic devotion and aimless gallantry they yielded in no whit to their adversaries, but in that intelligent development of this arm, which had been so carefully studied by their opponents, they were entirely deficient. While every lieutenant of the German "Uhlans" carried his map and carefully recorded and transmitted all the information he could collect, the mass of the French cavalry officers were not only unsupplied with maps but incapable of even reading them with profitable accuracy. No wonder that they succumbed as a novice might before a practised fencer, and then vexed with their too evident inferiority, shattered themselves when occasion offered in useless but gallant charges against the deadly small arms of the German infantry.

How little they had studied the special duties that modern war demanded was sadly proved by the surprises of Weissemberg and Beaumont and the fatal neglect of the unwatched bridge of Donchery on the night preceding Sedan. But there were innumerable other instances during the war equally glaring, although less important in their results, and so fully was this recognised, that the mounted levies which subsequently did the cavalry duties for the armies of Aurelle de Paladines and Chanzy on the Loire strove to imitate the tactics of their opponents, and entirely discarded combined action in large masses. When, after a gallant but useless resistance, France was compelled to yield to her powerful and highly organised enemy, and peace was at length proclaimed, all the cavalry of Europe eagerly studied the tactics which had achieved such a rare and complete success. It was shown that the cavalry officer of the future, to be useful, must be no idle and showy lounger in a garrison town, but a bold, active, and highly-instructed horseman, intimately acquainted with both the action and organisation of all branches of the service, and ready to report upon their movements in the field. So much was this felt that even among the lower ranks all strove to imitate that intelligence for war and outpost work which had ever been a characteristic of the German trooper.

The drill of all the cavalry of Europe was remodelled, and simplicity and rapidity were substituted for the useless, complicated, and numerous formations of earlier days. Among the many theories that found warm advocates was one which had been tested on a large scale in the long and fratricidal war that only a few years before had devasted the American continent. Commencing war with untrained troops on both sides, the Americans had aimed at producing the old and discarded Dragoon, or mounted Rifleman, rather than that cavalry proper which required so high a degree of previous training. But, although the Germans had paid more attention than heretofore to occasional dismounted duties, the hybrid soldier found no favour with the brilliant leaders of the German horsemen. They laid greater stress than ever upon maintaining the prestige of cavalry, but decided that high training was absolutely necessary, and that the young mounted recruit should never be taken into the field. In order to carry out this theory, Germany maintained her cavalry at a war strength in time of peace; and all the military Powers, recognising the value of the arrangement, quickly imitated her example. England alone still kept up her beatiful toy regiments at so weak a strength as to be utterly useless for purposes of war, and entirely without reserves either of men or horses. Russia determined to maintain both her Cavalry and Horse Artillery upon a war strength, so that these two arms that must open the game of war should leave nothing to create at the sudden commencement of hostilities. Russian military students began carefully to consider whether the enormous hordes of Cossack horsemen which were at her disposal might not be turned to greater use than of old in the new *rôle* that seemed to be dawning. They argued that these men, accustomed to independent action, and able to maintain both themselves and horses in countries where regular cavalry would starve, were just the sort of troops to be employed on these forward raids, while the numbers of such men at Russia's disposal would enable her to swarm round even the largest of modern armies, and thus to cut off the enemy's supplies and imperil his communications. And Russia, in case of need, could rally nearly 400,000 of these wild horseman to her standards. The argument was not without a show of plausibility, and is one that only the great test of war can surely solve.

"History often repeats itself; but it would be strange indeed if the descendants of those wild hordes, that in the days of old followed Genghiz Khan and Tamerlane to the West, were once again to devastate the plains of Europe.—*The World.*

... proposed building. It would afford ... space, not only for the proposed several museums, but also for the accommodation of the various Colonial agencies which are now scattered about London, so that the convenience of all who are interested in Colonial affairs would be greatly considered and promoted. Dr. Forbes Watson has published a pamphlet to explain and advocate his scheme, and to this pamphlet we are indebted for the following particulars:—

The suggested site is a piece of land lying close to the Thames Embankment, between Whitehall-place and Whitehall-yard; and bounded, on the side facing the Embankment, by a strip of public garden. According to the plans of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the space available for building would be separated from the public garden by a strip of roadway; but this roadway would be unnecessary if a museum were placed upon the ground, or would even be objectionable as a source of noise and of dust. There would be ample facilities for access from Whitehall-place, Whitehall-yard, and Great Scotland-yard, so that different Colonies, or groups of Colonies, might even have separate entrances; and the windows of the building might open directly into the garden. The site, which was that of Fife-house, is nearly two and a half acres in extent. It is the property of the Crown, and is situated in the very heart of London. The India and Colonial Offices are almost within sight, and the whole business of the literary class is, to a great extent, localised in the Strand and in Fleet-street, close to the Embankment. The site is near the City and the hotels frequented by business visitors from the Provinces; and it also has the recommendation of being within easier reach of a larger proportion of the working men of London than any other which could be suggested.

A museum such as that which Dr. Forbes Watson contemplates, and which would faithfully represent all the productions of the Colonies, could not fail in many ways to facilitate and promote their commercial intercourse with the mother Country. Their own power of purchasing English productions is dependent, of course, upon their being able to dispose of their own goods in equivalent quantities, and it is impossible to doubt that among their actual or possible products there must be many which are either unknown or only imperfectly known in this country, and which might be rendered available for many purposes in manufactures and in the arts. Nothing can be conceived more valuable, for example, to a manufacturer who is seeking a new raw material for paper, than a museum in which he would find ready to his hand all the fibre-producing plants of every Colony, together with authentic information about their general characters, modes of growth, and fitness for systematic cultivation. Both in India and in the Colonies there is now a great display of activity in seeking to find new articles of export; and Dr. Forbes Watson refers to the coffee and tea trade of India, the rapidly-increasing exports of indiarubber and tobacco from the same country, the wines of the Cape and of South Australia, and the attempted cultivation of tobacco and silk in Australia, as examples which are in point and which are sufficient to mark the direction in which the commerce between England and the Colonies is likely to increase. It is in this very direction that a museum could render the greatest assistance. The experience of the present India Museum is conclusive with regard to the advantages likely to accrue from such an institution; but the India Museum is for a time banished to a place at which it is practically almost inaccessible to those who have the most frequent need of the information which it could impart. Men of business, who on the spur of the moment would seek to know something about a Colonial or Indian product which was brought under their notice, cannot spare an afternoon for a pilgrimage to South Kensington. They want to run into some place contiguous to their daily haunts, and to obtain their knowledge quickly. The authorities of the India Museum could not help themselves, and so were forced to submit to their exile; but the Colonies, as represented by the Royal Colonial Institute, would not consent to be placed, even for a time, in so disadvantageous a position.

Dr. Forbes Watson's plan, which seems to provide for all the requirements of the case, should be studied in detail in his own account of it; but its chief features may be condensed as follows:—

1. A combination of the present India Museum with the India Library, so as to bring together the products, manufactures, and antiquities contained in the Museum and the books, manuscripts, and publications in the Library, and thus to unite within the same building the whole of the materials available in this country for the study of Indian Literature, Arts, Sciences, and History, as well as for the investigation of the present ... and commercial ... country.

2. Connexion with the Royal Asiatic Society, whose meeting rooms should be in the same building with the Museum and Library.

3. The foundation of an Indian Institute for lectures, inquiry, and teaching to be organized under the direction of the Royal Asiatic Society, and to appeal both to the public in general and to the more special wants of particular classes.

4. The preparation of sets of Trade Museums, showing in a condensed form the essential facts referring to Indian products and manufactures, as well as to other special features of the country or the people. These collections should be distributed in England, in India, and in the Colonies, so that every important commercial centre throughout the Empire should share equally in their advantages.

The plans thus briefly stated were brought before the public some time ago, and those which relate to the Colonies must be looked upon as supplementary to the original scheme, to which they not only give finish and completeness, but also a fair promise of greatly increased usefulness. Dr. Forbes Watson points out ... comparat... subject has for a long ... no Colonial collections at all ... some of the Colonies have already voted money for the establishment of a Museum in London. A collection of the products of Queensland has for some time been exhibited at South Kensington, and has now been sent to Philadelphia, where all the other Colonies are likely to be well represented. If, at the close of the Centennial Exhibition, some arrangements were made for retaining all these collections in London, they would supply at once a nucleus for a complete Colonial Museum, which, no doubt, would be speedily enriched by many special collections. The one thing which is required for the establishment of a Colonial Museum is that which is also required for making the India Museum useful to the public—namely, the erection of a proper building in a suitable locality. If the two Museums were placed in the same building, they would, by their mere juxtaposition, form an Imperial Museum representing the whole of the British Possessions. At the same time, it would be neither necessary nor expedient that their contents should be merged into one Museum. It would be of the greatest importance to retain the individuality, not only of the Indian, but also of each one of the great Colonial collections so as to maintain the individual interest of each Colony in its own special Museum. Subject to such a divison into Colonies, or groups of Colonies, the general plan for the Colonial section follows the same lines as that for the Indian section of the proposed institution. Dr. Forbes Watson arranges his suggestions under four heads:—

1. A Colonial Library and Reading-room would considerably enhance the value of Museum, as at present there is great difficulty in obtaining access to publications referring to the Colonies, especially to those published in the Colonies themselves.

2. Provisions should be made for having the rooms of the Royal Colonial Institute in the same building with the Colonial Museum, and for placing the members of the Institute in a relation with the Museum such as that which the members of the Asiatic Society would hold to the India Museum. The two societies should serve as links between their respective Museums and the general public; and should each endeavour to diffuse a general interest in the raw materials of knowledge which would be at their disposal.

3. The Trade Museums, referred to under the head of the India Museums, should likewise contain a full representation of Colonial produce, so that the Colonial trade collections would be as widely distributed as it has been proposed to distribute the Indian collections.

4. The erection of a Colonial Museum would give an opportunity for the concentration of the offices of the various Colonial agents, and such a concentration, besides its other advantages, would be a very economical arrangement. The yearly rents of the several Colonial offices amount at present to more than £6,000, and the capital represented by this expenditure would not only build the proposed new offices, but would go a long way towards building the Museum as well. To the Colonial agents the existence of an adjacent Museum and Library containing full information on their respective Colonies, would be invaluable in their dealings with commercial men or with intending emigrants. In many instances, where now long explanations would be necessary, they would be necessary, they would simply have to send the inquirers into the Museum; and the Museum itself would benefit by such an arrangement. Each Colonial section would obtain the general supervision of the representative of the Colony, and the collections and the Library, being frequently referred to on actual business, would necessarily be kept up to the level of the latest information, and would be constantly rendered more and more suitable for practical purposes. In Dr. Forbes Watson's own words, the combined India and Colonial Museums, established according to the above plan, would in every way become a living institution worthily representing the past history and the present resources of the British Empire throughout the world. Such an institution would afford not only exhaustive materials for study and research, but would likewise be suitable for reference by the Indian and Colonial authorities, by men of business or of letters, and by officials or emigrants intending to proceed to India or the Colonies. Thus it would be instrumental in furthering actual work or business, whether scientific, political, or commercial. At the same time, through its co-operation with the Asiatic Society and the Colonial Institute, through its Reading-room, its lectures and publications, through the Trade Museums and other typical collections distributed all over the country, as well as throughout the most important places in India and the Colonies, all the information would be rendered available to the whole Empire. The picture seems not to be overdrawn, and it would surely be a wise and statesmanlike policy to provide the m... ...lization.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed at two per cent. per ... minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and a ... months certain may be obtained on application ...

All remittances should be made payable to ... d'Escompte de Paris.

14, Rampart Row, W. A. RENAUD, ...

CHARTERED BANK OF ... AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, ...

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,00...

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MAN...
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHAN...
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HAN...
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMB... GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE ... BANKERS, as well as on the other AGE... BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTI... of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCE... Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Com... conducts all kinds of General Banking Bu...

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call on terms which may be l... application, and for Fixed Periods as follo...

6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum

12 Do. .... 5 ...

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances ... able, to The Chartered Bank of India, Austra... China.

C. J. SHARP, Acting ...

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORA...

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 are receive... periods bearing interest at rates which may be asc... application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account...

Bills are bought and sold on England, Scotla... Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Cor... Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, ... New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Trave... ciable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of G... Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, ... take the safe custody of the same, drawing the int... dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from ...

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BA... INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock ...

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Draft... Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND

" SCOTLAND | " PARIS.

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian ... If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to ... whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 ... per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to R... but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than ...

On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned ... plication.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies m... able to the Agent Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEV... AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constit... the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters ... and other Documents relating to the same. Price RU... THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR, OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.

Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.

Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.

Opinions of the Government of India ... Commission.

Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1876.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

Containing, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, Scind, Punjab and Delhi, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay .... Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad .... Kellner & Co.
Bangalore .... "Spectator" Office.
Bombay .... Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta .... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee .... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora .... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee .... "Sindian" Press.
London .... G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus.
Madras .... Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times" and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran .... Chowk and Alexandra Hotels.
Jotacamund .... "Observer" Office.
Poona .... Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co.; and Family Hotel.

JUST ARRIVED,

OUR NEW STOCK OF WATERPROO... CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

Fine Drab Light ...bric Waterproof Suits—Coat, Legg... and Cap, sizes from 40 to 50 inches long	Rs. 10
Light Cambric Waterproof Coats, all sizes	" 5 each.
Do. do. Leggings	" 3 per pair.
Do. do. Caps	" 2 each.
Do. Twilled Coats	" 20
Do. do. Leggings	" 7
Do. do. Caps	" 4
Drab Moleskin Coats	" 20 to Rs. 22
Do. do. Leggings	" 6 per pair.
Do. do. Caps	" 4
Black Moleskin Coats	" 20 to Rs. 22 4
Do. do. Leggings	" 6
Do. do. Caps	" 4

New Regulation ... sizes from 44 to 60	[illegible]
Drab Twilled Waterproof Inverness Capes, sizes from 41 to 50 inches	" 25
Slate Double Paramatta Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 60	" 30
Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheets, 72 inches long from	" 7 to Rs. 10
Best quality Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide	" 6 per yd.
Drab Light Waterproof Sheeting, 50 inches wide	" 3 per yd.
Ghorawalla's Thick Blue Pilot Coat with Cape	" 7
Ghorawalla's Black American Cloth Pugree Covers	" 1

** The above Waterproofs warranted not to stick.*

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AIR PILLOWS.

Do. Do. AMERICAN CLOTH.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FANCY TWEEDS, FLANNELS AND OXFORD CLOTHS.

JONAS TYEB & CO.,

11, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	16	to	20
SCOTCH TWEED superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	25	to	30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	35	to	40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	35	to	50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and ...	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	35

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

... SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Coloured, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "HARMONICHORD" SHORT IRON ... GRAND PIANO

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SH...

PHOTOGRAPHIC ...

No. 10, RAMPART RO...

(Near the Esplanade ...

ALSO AT ...

... OPEN DAILY ...

... ERY.

Bourne and Shepherd's collection ... Scenery is the LARGEST and ... Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere ... the principal Hill Sanitaria ... Hill Stations, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, ... Residency, Rajpootana and Burmah ... images of th...

RAJP... ...NA.

... bound Album containing 20 large Views of A... ... Remains, and beautiful Sce... ...ans, with descriptive Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S. ... Price per Copy—Rs. 100. The above volume would be very suitable ... Friends at Home.

CO... ...RING.

... in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life. ... European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters. Frames ... Albums in ... always in stock.

FASHIONABLE FELT HATS & HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just received a large Supply, per S.S. ... HY...PES, of FELT HATS, by the best makers:—

... Regulation Helmets	... 0
Wood Regulation, lined with silk	0
Do. ... lined with green	0
... Patent Drab Felt Helmet, with large ventilating Air-Chamber	0
... Hunting Helmets, White or Flax colour	0

FELT HATS.

Ch...	0
... Hard Crown	
Er... Soft Crown	
... Hard Crown	8
Th... Soft Crown	0
... Edinburgh (a Fashionable Round Crown)	8
do. do. do.	0
... White Round Crown	8
..., Black High Crown	0

THORPE & CO.,

NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Has much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS ... 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Venders.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Barrie and Co.; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.

The Rangoon Medical Hall.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS."

beg to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS."

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the last Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

ASTHMA and

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY AND MOORE,

... New-Bond Street, London, and ... by them, and Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 18.., from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, ... Warminster, W...:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of No...

FOR ...

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books, and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 75, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for ... every quarter of an inch.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS,

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dimness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach; create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., England. In boxes, 1s 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES

Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. ... from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate superintendence. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of Waler Geldings, 7 and 8 years old, ...-3 high, a good match and perfectly broken with Harness complete, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome Bay Waler Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, a beautiful stepper in single and double Harness, Rs. 600.

A high caste Chesnut Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-1½ high, very compactly built up to weight, Rs. 800.

A Bay Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-3 high, showy action, quiet with troops, and carries a lady, Rs. 1,000.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 15 hands high, very handsome, would make a first Charger, Rs. 1,000.

A Bright Bay Arab, 7 years, 14 2 high, a proved Cavalry Charger and for symmetry and pace a perfect lady's H..., Rs. 800.

An Iron Grey Chargosh, 5 years old, very pretty, up to 20 stone, with no tricks, is frequently ridden by a lady, Rs. 400.

A Dark Bay T. B. Waler Gelding, 7 years, 15-2 high, a splendid mover in Harness, suitable for a Dog Cart, Rs. 600.

A Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, suitable as a Charger, very powerful and fast in Harness, Rs 700.

A Bright Chesnut Australian, 16-2 high, very well bred Cob built and very handsome, broken to Harness, and perfectly quiet in Saddle.

A Black Australian Brougham Horse 15-2 high, very powerful good conditioned, will do any amount of work, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Waler, 15-1 high, well-seasoned, an excellent Brougham Horse, Rs. 850.

Various other cheap Horses from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 suitable for either Saddle or Harness.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 13th June 1876.

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, ... will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—... *Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelae of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla, says, "I am never without it, for when I am depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose ... animates me.

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, L...

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious ... tions are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and ... have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a d...

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENT FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Barrie and Co.; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.

The Rangoon Medical Hall.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to bring their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. —Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., ... Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.